The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

THE CITY IN A UNION BLAZE.

Great Mass-Meeting and Torch-Light Procession.

The St. Charles Theatre Crammed with Enthusiastic People.

Gen. Butler Present and Loudly Cheered.

Speeches of Hon. J. Ad. Rosier, Hon. Thomas J. Durant, Col. H. C. Deming and Others.

DEPARTMENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

Preparations for the Election of Members of Congress.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

On Saturday evening last, the streets of New-Orleans were literally in a blaze of Union glory. Ordinarily, this demonstration might sink from temporary importance into everlasting oblivion, but the contrast with this wonderful exhibition of patriotism, with the dead Sodom and Gomorrah feeling of this same city four months ago, presents a change too wonderful, too grand, to be hastily overlooked—in fact the procession and its accompanying splendor, is an important era in the history of this rebellion. For these reasons a fuller record seems to be demanded than otherwise would be the case.

THE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

Long before dark, the streets began to be thronged with people—men, ladies and children—rushing to the most central points, to witness or participate in the proceedings of the evening, till every avenue was filled with one mass of living, moving beings. Soon the various Clubs began to parade the streets from their several headquarters, and move toward the chosen point for forming the

PROCESSION,

which was made up in a kind of *impromptu* manner by the several clubs falling in as they came up, and taking their places in the line. The procession then moved through the streets, and was hailed with enthusiasm and by loud cheers as it passed along, and the sidewalks and balconies were filled with people. ~~From many buildings, both private and public~~, the procession was cheered and applauded, till halting in front of the St. Charles Theatre, all who could enter passed into and filled to overflowing the capacious galleries and pit.

SCENE AT THE ST. CHARLES.

The scene in the theatre was indeed a grand and imposing one. Every inch of room was occupied, to see the first act of the grand drama of the reëstablishment of Union sentiment performed. The *coup d'œil* was beautiful indeed from the stage, for the dress circle was filled with four hundred of the fairest of the Crescent City's fair daughters, and presented a perfect bouquet of loveliness. From the dome to the pit was one mass of heads rising one above the other, and we think the place never before contained so large and respectable an audience as tried its capacity last night. The stage was crowded with officers, marshals, speakers, reporters, and other dignitaries. In the buzz of excitement it passed around that the Commanding General was coming, and all eyes sought a view of the undoubted hero of the city.

ENTRANCE OF GEN. BUTLER,

Who, as he made his appearance, was received by the audience simultaneously rising, and greeting him with the clapping of hands and loud cheers, in which hearty demonstration the ladies most cordially joined. The General, accompanied by Mrs. BUTLER and the members of his Staff, took his seat in the low stage box on the right, and then acknowledged the compliment paid him by the audience with a low bow, Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff at the same time taking possession of the box on the opposite side of the stage.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

The meeting was called to order by the Grand Marshal, Col. T. B. THORPE, who nominated as President, J. AD. ROZIER, together with fifty Vice-Presidents selected from among the most substantial citizens of the city, devoted to the Union cause. Mr ROSIER, who was a member of the State Convention of this State that voted for secession, and refused to vote on or sign the ordinance, on taking the chair, said: "That he took it as a great compliment that he had been called upon to preside at so respectable a meeting, attended by the Major-General commanding the Department, and a large number of officers and soldiers under him. The gallant General came here with only a handful of men, but he and they had proved themselves to be equal to the occasion. They had come to execute the laws of the United States, and they had done so, to the satisfaction of all lovers of law and order. Then there was present our gallant Gen. SHEPLEY, Governor of Louisiana, whose administration had been so successful; and, if he (the President) was well informed, there was among the audience a gallant and distinguished officer of the navy, (Commodore FARRAGUT,) in command of men with iron hearts, who, within wooden ribs, had contributed so much to the glory of the American arms, at the mouth of the Mississippi. WASHINGTON, he said, had cautioned the people of America in his day against just such politicians as were arrayed against the nation in the South. Then people thought the Government could be broken up, but such men knew not the strength of the Union. It had been truly stated by both MADISON and JEFFERSON that the Union was not only a blessing, but a political necessity. Our fathers knew it, and therefore they established a Union of the several States; and, (said the President,) instead of breaking it up, let us rather establish a stronger Union. Who (he said) could believe that if the Southern Confederacy were to be recognized to-morrow, there would not be war again within twelve months. He would conclude by saying that, like the Grecian States that formed one republic, let all the States of the Union be all America."

Hon. THOS. J. DURANT, who is a lawyer of substantial wealth, was then introduced to the meeting and was received by tumultuous cheering. He began his address by referring to the efforts that were made at the commencement of the rebellion to get the State of Louisiana out of the Union, and the counteracting influence used to prevent it. The efforts of the Disunionists were successful, and public property was seized to a great extent. This state of things caused estrangement amongst closest friends. He who was your friend to-day became your foe to-morrow. But we were met to discuss other matters—to show that there were weapons more potent than artillery or bayonets. That weapon was the truth. The speaker then alluded, in highly poetical language, to the story told of the ostrich, which, when pursued by the hunters, hides its head in the sand, and fancies it is unseen, until it is caught by the hunters. That fable, he said, had a moral. In the language of the Constitution, there was no such word as "slave." For this omission MADISON assigned as a reason that posterity, in referring to the Constitution, should not be able to find so odious a provision there. He intended the Constitution to be such, that like the healing power of the brazen serpent in the wilderness to the Israelites, so should succeeding generations look on that document and live. [Loud applause.]

The speaker then went on to say that it was the intention of the founders of the Republic to provide for the gradual abolition of slavery. This was acted on, when it was enacted that the slave-trade should be abolished in 1808. After some further remarks on the Constitution, which decreed that the majority should rule, he alluded to the election of President LINCOLN, who, he said, was as much the choice of the Constitution as if that instrument had directly named him as President. [Great cheering.]

Mr. DURANT then casually recurred to the history of the slave-trade, and said it had been encouraged by the King of England, who became the patron of the traffic in opposition to every legislative effort for its suppression. It was to the tyranny of a King of Great Britain that we were indebted for slavery and the slave-trade. Liverpool was the great mart where ships were fitted out for the odious trade. The Ordinance of 1787, passed by the Virginians, devoted all the vast territory of the Northwest to perpetual freedom, with the proviso that three States were to be erected therefrom. At the Convention for forming the Constitution of the United States, the South Carolinians said: Do not destroy the Slave-trade, or we secede; in 1820, they said: Admit Missouri as a Slave State, or we secede; in 1833, they said: Repeal the tariff, or we secede; in 1844, they said: Admit Texas, or we secede; in 1850, they demanded the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, with secession as an alternative; and in 1860, they carried their arrogance so far as to declare that their State would secede in the event of the election of a President in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Constitution. And we this day see the bloody results of this doctrine of secession. The speaker charged that this war resulted in the two great evils of bloody ambition and avaricious cupidity. He closed his remarks by a most eloquent invocation for his beloved America, and closed by one of those thrilling bursts of eloquence that electrified and completely charmed his audience.

Following Mr. DURANT was Col. H. C. DEMING, Acting Mayor of the City of New-Orleans. His appearance was hailed with the most gratifying evidences of a cordial regard in the hearts of the audience. After some preliminary remarks he continued:

The first idea which has occurred to me as pertinent to the present occasion, is suggested by the association of contrast. On the 1st of May, in the Year of Grace 1862, the Commanding General, with an audacity and dash that almost redeemed this war from the charge of everlasting delay and procrastinating strategy, marched into this city of 150,000 people—a city which BEAUREGARD had fortified, and which the flashing blade of the "invincible" LOVELL defended—marched into it with two small howitzers drawn by hand, and with only 3,000 infantry, which for the previous three months he had sustained on a mixed diet of Yankee beans and Ship Island sand. On our march from the levee to the Custom-house we were assailed by taunts, oaths, hoots, hisses, by those who were too cowardly to assail us with arms, without one eye that welcomed, one cheer of sympathy, or the slightest indication that we were environed by any other sentiment than that of implacable hostility to the banner we bore.

Six months have elapsed, and what do we behold this evening?—a large and most imposing Union demonstration in the same City. Association after Association of sturdy and loyal men have filed into the walls of the same St. Charles, which witnessed the expiring throb of Union sentimeet here in 1860. You have borne Union mottoes, you have pealed forth National airs, you have flaunted the old banner in streets where the vaunting vagrants swore it should never flaunt again. You have vowed Union vows upon altars that one short year ago were red with Union blood, and after the conclusion of our ceremonies here, with torches lighted not at the funeral pyre of the Constitution, but at the mouths of cannon, belching defiance to its enemies, you are to celebrate, by a triumphal march and other appropriate rites, the restoration of historic New-Orleans to the Union's arms, and to surrender to faith and loyalty that city, which, if the dreams of Confederate empire had been realized, was to be the citadel, the mart, the mint, metropolis, financial and martial heart of a kingdom, built on the ruins of the United States of America.

Col. DEMING then proceeded to show the difference between the National theory of the Constitution and the secession theory; and, without stopping to argue upon the soundness of the one and the unsoundness of the other, brought them to the test of utility, and tried them by their fruits. What, he asked, have been the fruits of the Federal theory?

In eighty years it has consolidated States, feeble in themselves, with conflicting laws, habits, manners and institutions, into the mightiest empire the sun in his course looks down upon; an empire which, in men and martial resources, may safely challenge comparison with the master states of antiquity, and throw down its gauntlet at the feet of the coalized modern world in arms. It has sown the seeds of young republics further toward the setting sun than the old thirteen were to the rising, so that when the choral hymn of rejoicing liberty broke over the summit of the Alleghanies, it could be caught by younger voices and pealed in one continuous and unbroken strain until it was lost in the deep-toned murmurs of the vast Pacific sea; and, if it had been permitted to go on exercising its inherent functions of peacefully acquiring and peacefully incorporating contiguous territory, it would have soon covered the American Continent, from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn, with similar republics. O! if war could only have been averted until it had generated a nationality of due strength and due comprehension, a glory unsurpassed, a progress without end, a triumph of humanity such as was never seen before were ours.

Col. DEMING then proceeded to try the secession theory by its fruits, and imitating the clergyman who, when handling some tough subject, proceeds in the first place to show what it is *not*, and secondly, what it is, so Col. DEMING said he would ask, in the first place, what the secession theory had *not* done, and then what it had done. After observing that it had not emasculated, beheaded and disembowelled Uncle Sam, as it had threatened to do, he said: Nor has it secured an augmented domain and everlasting prosperity to the institution of Slavery. On the contrary, as the only security for the existence of such a monstrous anomaly to the civilization of the age, was in the compromises of the Constitution, so the only way in which the monster could be seriously imperiled was by their overthrow. There is scarcely a prominent man in the New-England Division here, but has spent the vigor of his manhood and sacrificed all his hopes of political advancement by vindicating the Constitutional rights of the South upon this very Slavery question, but when you withdrew the *thing* we hated morally but defended politically from beneath the wings of Constitutional Compromise, and immediately placed it dehors the Constitution, it absolved me and every other Northern Democrat from being any longer its apologist or defender. Nor, said he, has it yet succeeded in carrying out that part of its programme which contemplated raising a monarchy here upon the ruins of republican institutions. Your beautiful houses here were formerly occupied by sugar and cotton grandees and millionaires and bankers, who had retired on the gold they had ground out of the faces of the poor, but in the good times designed by these ambitious anarchs, they were no longer to be the residences of plain SLIDELL and BENJAMIN and BROWN and MERCER and SHEPHERD, but we were to have the town palaces of the Duke of Slidell, the Marquis De Benjamin, Baron Brown, Earl Mercer, Sir R. D. Shepherd, and high above them all the throne and sceptre of JEFFERSON the First.

Neither had it yet secured foreign intervention, but the Ambassadors it had accredited abroad, were still hanging about the doors of European princes, with lazzaroni, lacqueys and mendicants.

To be sure, a second rate of man-of-war, called the *Rinaldo*, has been sent here, and her officers, sympathizing with any cause that threatens the division and dismemberment of a rival nation, permit the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and other secession ditties to be caroled on her decks, and banners as near secession emblems as they dare to show, to be flaunted from her masts, and they proffer, too, theatrical exhibitions and expensive entertainments to secession women, and this, too, while Gen. BUTLER is daily feeding three or four thousand of the starving subjects of the Captain's Queen. Philosophers have frequently inquired why, under the administration of a benevolent Providence, long and destructive wars are permitted. They are permitted in my judgment as Military Schools for the purpose of training a people to accomplish some of the grand designs, which he has in the future for the improvement and advancement of the race. Thus the seven years' war, that raged upon this continent between France and England, and which was closed by the peace of 1763, was the Military School in which WASHINGTON, POMEROY, PUTNAM, MERCER, and a host of others were trained for that Revolution, which gave independence to the Colonies, and an American Constitution and the American Union to this hemisphere. Now I believe one of the designs of Providence in tolerating this destructive war that now sweeps over us, is to train up this people to such martial discipline and power, that at no distant day they shall be able to teach a certain hypocritical monarchy, seated on three isles of the sea, that she is no longer mistress of the seas and arbitress of nations. [Immense and tumultuous cheering.]

The South, in making this war, had put herself back two centuries, injured her peculiar institution irreparably, and proved herself the grandest architect of ruin that ever lived in the tide of time. Peace on earth and good will to men were only attainable by the restoration of the Union. The speaker brought his able speech to a close by a most eloquent and soul-stirring appeal to the spirits of the departed patriots, invoking the great and good WASHINGTON, the glorious JACKSON, the pureminded HENRY CLAY, and the peerless WEBSTER, to look down on their misguided countrymen, and teach them that their only safety lies in a return to their allegiance to the Government framed by the great men who have gone before.

At the close of Col. DEMING's remarks, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, which duty was performed in the presentation of a series of spirited resolves, sustaining the Administration, indorsing the Union, expressing a desire for the speedy opening of the Mississippi, and indorsing in the most thorough manner, the military and civil rule of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and the subordinate officers under him.

PROCESSION AFTER THE MEETING.

The procession then formed under the Grand Marshal and his Aids, and paraded the streets, making a grand and beautiful appearance, with its many colored transparencies, torches and banners. There was not much of a display of mottoes and inscriptions, the principal feature being the multiplicity of Star Spangled Banners, showing a returning love and reverence for the old flag.

In passing the residence of Maj. JOSEPH M. BELL, Judge of the Provost Court, on Prytania-street, the crowd cheered vociferously, and were answered by the waving of handkerchiefs from numerous neighboring galleries. Arriving at Felicity Road, the procession deployed to Magazine-street, where the delegations from up town marched homeward. The procession then marched down Magazine to Julia-street, past the residence of Gen. BUTLER, where rousing cheers were given for the Commander-in-Chief, and thence down St. Charles-street to Canal, where it was dismissed.

Thus closed the grand Union demonstration of Saturday night, Nov. 15, 1862. Everything passed off in the most pleasant and agreeable manner, and everybody went home well pleased. There was no disturbance, no rowdyism, and the affair was as orderly and decorously conducted as the greatest lover of law and order and quietude could desire. What a contrast the scene of last night offered to demonstrations of a different character, at the very same date, in this city, just two years ago, when secession began to flaunt its defiant banners in the face of high heaven!

CHEERS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

"Three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN!" What do you think of that, distant reader? "Three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN," called for and given by the Unionists of New-Orleans, as they marched in torchlight procession, last night. Well, the world is coming to an end—or something. Perhaps it is the rebellion that is coming to a close. At any rate, President LINCOLN's friends spoke out last night.—*N. O. Delta.*

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDERS.

A REVIEW.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1862.

The troops comprising Col. THOS. W. CAHILL'S command will be inspected by the Acting Inspector-General as follows:

I. Twenty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. FARR, commanding, at 9 o'clock A. M., 20th inst.

II. Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. BULLOCK, commanding, at 10 o'clock A.M., 21st inst.

III. Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. FITZGIBBONS, commanding, at 9 o'clock A. M., 23d inst.

IV. Second Massachusetts Battery, Capt. NIMS, at 10 o'clock A. M., 24th inst.

V. The Three Batteries of Regulars, under the command of Capt. DURYEA, U. S. A., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 25th inst.

VI. This inspection is intended to be thorough and complete. The troops will be formed promptly at the hour designated, on their usual parade grounds, in full marching order, with knapsacks properly packed, containing great coat and blanket. All clothing belonging to the soldier must be either in his knapsack or upon his person.

VII. Each company commander will have prepared the following reports, to be delivered to the Inspector the day of inspection.

Report of absentees, giving number, whether sick, if so, at what hospital; if detached, for what purpose, by what authority, and how long they have been so detached. Report giving the number and kind of surplus arms not in the hands of soldiers, their condition and where deposited, together with the amount of ammunition, and a list of all ordnance stores on hand. Report of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand. Report of the condition of company fund at present time, together with copy of last return of the same.

VIII. Commanders of regiments will also exhibit a schedule of the amount of ordnance they may have in their possession, and have the articles ready for examination at the time of inspection.

IX. Regimental Quartermasters and Commissary will furnish also a list of all public property in their charge, and have it in condition for inspection.

X. All Regimental, Staff and Company records will be written up preparatory to this inspection.

By order of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
N. A. M. DUDLEY, Col. and Act. Inspector-General.

DISMISSED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 97.—Capt. FRANKO, of the Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, having been tried and found guilty by a Military Commission, of receiving bribes, and sentenced by the Commission to be dismissed the service of the United States, said sentence is approved by the Commanding General, and ordered to be carried into effect.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
B. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

RECRUITING INTO THE REGULAR ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 521.—No obstruction must be thrown in the way by any Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Company, of the proper execution of the order allowing the Regular Artillery to recruit men in accordance with General Order No. 154 from the War Department at Washington.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
B. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen.

AN INSPECTION.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1862.

GENERAL CIRCULAR No. 1.—Officers having public property in their possession, damaged or worn out in the service, will immediately cause to be made out triplicate inventories of the same, and forward to these headquarters, preparatory to an inspection.

By order of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
N. A. M. DUDLEY, Col. and Acting Insp.-Gen.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1862.

EDITOR DELTA: Please announce in to-morrow's issue that the *Delta*, the *Bee* and the *Staats Zeitung*, representing as they do respectively three languages, are the only newspapers of this city henceforth authorized to advertise for the Government. This is for the purpose of retrenching only.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, Adjutant-General.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

JAMES E. DUNHAM, Sheriff, has issued notices of elections which are to be held in the First and Second Congressional District on Dec. 3, as follows:

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Pursuant to a Writ of Election, bearing date Nov. 13, 1862, and to me directed by His Excellency GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an election will be held on Wednesday, the 3d day of December, 1862, to fill the vacancy, being the unexpired term now existing in the representation, for one Representative of the State of Louisiana to the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, from the First Congressional District, in the State of Louisiana, composed of that part of the City of New-Orleans heretofore known as Municipality No. 1 and Municipality No. 3, and now designated as Suburb Treme, that portion of the Parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct from the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock, P. M. on the day above mentioned, to wit: the 3d day of December, 1862, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, under the superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law; the election to be conducted, and triplicate returns made to the undersigned, returning officer, according to law.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

CANDIDATES PLENTY.

The proclamation of Gov. SHEPLEY, which we printed yesterday, has already brought to light a plentiful list of candidates for Congressional honors. For the Upper District, Mr. S. F. GLENN announces himself in this day's impression of the *Delta*, as a candidate. Col. THORPE is also spoken of by many. Hon. J. AD. ROZIER is the favorite candidate with many of our best citizens, but we understand that he is not yet inclined to try his fortunes on the hustings.—*N. O. Delta.*

A LETTER FROM FRENCH CITIZENS.

The *Delta* publishes a letter from a number of French citizens, of which the following is a translation:

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

EDITORS DELTA—*Gentlemen:* For several weeks the columns of the *Delta* have contained paragraphs which we deem to be unjust toward the French population of this city. In your edition of last Saturday, in speaking of the transactions which you say have taken place at the French Consulate, you draw the inference, *that a foreign neutral is not much better than a registered enemy.*

This opinion, allow us to assure you, is unjust.

Admitting that the developments made in your journal may be strictly true, we cannot see why you should make those responsible who are entire strangers to these transactions in high position, which are the usual privilege of some lords of finance, who make it their business, in the great days of calamity, to find means to put some millions of specie in a secure place.

If it is necessary for these millions to be guarded against every danger, by a guard much purer than the coin which it preserves, forsooth, the thing is easily done; it is only necessary to stamp the feet, and the good nature of the volunteers of every denomination makes them come to the rescue with arms in their hands. Yes, Messrs. Editors, the millionaires can tranquilly repose on their downy couches; their treasures are safe, while the volunteers, stretched on the floor, are watching them.

We do not deny that since the commencement of the American civil war the French residents have kept all their sympathies for themselves in their hearts, and have deemed it their duty and their interest to observe the strictest neutrality. They congratulate themselves now more than ever that they have persevered in this purpose; but is this a reason to infer that there is the least complicity, the least similarity between those few seekers after rich adventures and the great mass of neutrals, who are less favored by fortune, but honest, and who desire to merit public esteem?

Being assured that, better informed, you will render to the latter the justice which they merit, we beg you to accept our sincere salutations.

A. Ferrier, Colonel, 1er Reg. Volontaires Français.
P. Artigue, Colonel, 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
Ch. Manint, Colonel, Garde Française.
H. Schuster, Lt. Col., 1er Reg., Volontaires Français.
A. P. Fortier, Captaine Adjt. Major, 1er Reg., Volontaires Français.
L. P. Gueudet Captaine du Genie, 1er Reg., Volontaires Français.
J. Artigues, Captaine 1er comp. 1er Reg., Volantaires Français.
A. H. Dufilho, Captaine Trescrier, Volontaires Français.
M. Coguenhem, Lieut. Commandant Artillerie, Volontaires Français.
P. Genore, Lieut. 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
P. Sarradet, Lieut. 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
J. Courtade, Lieut. 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
P. Larmeu, Sergt. Major, 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
P. Bernard, Sous Officer, 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
A. Baras, Sous Officier, 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.
J. Cazeres, Sous Officier, 2me Reg. Volontaires Français.

MRS. PHILLIPS AND HER HUSBAND.

From the Delta.

We learn from the Mobile *Advertiser* that Mrs. PHILLIPS and her husband have arrived at Mobile. The lady will be remembered as the creature who scoffed at the remains of a gallant Federal officer as they passed her house on St. Charles-street, in June last. Mrs. and Col. PHILLIPS were of course the lions of the hour, the martyrs to "*her* love for the South," as traitors to the country are now usually designated in Secessia. It seems the *Colonel* is "a second time during the war a refugee with his family from his place of residence and business." He is on his way to Georgia, where he hopes to find a spot in which he and his troublesome lady can speak their minds freely, and she can dance at funerals. A very bungling attempt is made by the Mobile editor to show that Mrs. PHILLIPS was not guilty of the improper conduct imputed to her; that "she never admitted" it, that she only "changed her manner into contempt," when brought before Gen. BUTLER, and said, "Sir, I was in good spirits that day," with the expectation that the General would permit her to explain the cause of her hilarity. That, although she was not guilty of the offense, she is "ardently devoted to the cause of the South." We felicitate Lady PHILLIPS on her prospect of finding a spot where she may for a time indulge "in good spirits," but the Lord deliver the poor people she is going among.

A UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

From the True Delta.

A memorial has been extensively signed by members of the bar, addressed to President LINCOLN, and setting forth the necessity of the early organization of a United States District Court at this place. The memorial does not name or recommend any person for the position of Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge MCCALEB, who last held the position, but the names of CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, ED. H. DURELL, Judge R. K. HOWELL and Judge P. H. MORGAN are frequently discussed as suitable for the honor. Messrs. ROSELIUS and DURELL are prominent members of the bar, and the latter is at present Chairman of the Bureau of Finance of the city government. Judge HOWELL is at present Judge of the Sixth District Court, and Judge MORGAN for a number of years presided over the Court of Probates. The office, besides being a lifetime berth of itself, is considered a stepping stone to the Supreme bench of the United States. It carries with it also the power of appointing a clerk to serve at the pleasure of the Judge. The opening of the Court is also interesting in the fact that it necessitates the appointment by the President of a United States Marshal for this District, a situation which is considered lucrative and very desirable, and for which suitable candidates will, no doubt, in due time be presented. This District, by a recent act of Congress, has been made a part of the Circuit of Judge CATRON, of the United States Supreme Court, and when a session of the Circuit Court is held here, the District Judge about to be appointed will sit in conjunction with Judge CATRON, as an associate of the Circuit Judge.

THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE REDIVICUS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1862.

Major-Gen. Butler, commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I take pleasure in stating to you in this note what I have explained to you personally, that the purport of the objectionable article which is the basis of your order for the suppression of the *Advocate*, has been understood entirely differently from the intention of the writer. The design of the article was to express the ardent desire of the editor of the paper for peace. The religion in which I was educated was peace and good will to my fellow men, and I have always advocated peace. Nothing, of course, can be more ardently sought by every well-wisher to the country. "Foreign intervention" was inadvertently mentioned as one means through which peace might be obtained, and the article would certainly bear the iterpretation that I desired such intervention as a means of obtaining peace. This I regret. I have never been in favor of any intervention by any foreign Power in this war; my whole thought has been opposed to it. I can point to many articles in my paper expressing that thought. I am entirely opposed to any intervention by foreigners with the affairs of this country, and, if permitted, the paper will most fully show that opposition. I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant, JACOB BARKER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1862.

SIR: Your note upon the subject of the article in the *Advocate* is satisfactory, and its publication is permitted. I can have no objection to any proper advocacy of peace. To obtain it the United States are making war. But peace can never be obtained by "armed intervention" of a foreign power—that would be an act of war, and its possible effect would only be to put away the day of peace.

No more delusively treasonable idea can be entertained than the advocacy of foreign intervention, which can never be permitted, either directly or covertly, in this Department. Whosoever desires foreign aid to rebellion, and expresses that desire, is a traitor and an enemy to the Government, and will be so treated. Respectfully, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

JACOB BARKER, Esq.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9:50 this morning, with 16 cabin and 22 steerage passengers.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Visit of General Burnside to Washington.

Consultations with the President and Gen. Halleck.

Stonewall Jackson Moving to Fredericksburgh.

More Earthworks Thrown Up by the Rebels.

A Dash of Rebel Cavalry Across the River.

Two Companies of Our Cavalry Captured.

THE ROADS IMPROVING.

GEN. BURNSIDE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here last night, and spent this forenoon principally in consultation with President LINCOLN and Gen. HALLECK. He has already returned to his headquarters.

It is supposed that Stonewall JACKSON was to-day at Culpepper, designing to move directly thence to Fredericksburgh.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

The rebels continue to raise earthworks around Fredericksburgh, but no new batteries were visible to-day.

Early yesterday morning, a large body of rebel cavalry, said to be HAMPTON'S Legion, crossed the river some distance above here, and evading our pickets, made a descent upon two companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, in Gen. AVERILL'S Brigade, near Hartwood, capturing nearly the entire two companies.

The roads are improving, and supplies are coming in more freely from the landings.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CAVALRY STORY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The following dispatch is just received from one of the TIMES' special correspondents at Falmouth:

Two companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, out upon a reconnoissance to the westward, were yesterday surprised by an overpowering force of rebel cavalry, and captured. They probably numbered about fifty. In the fight which preceded their surrender, several were killed and wounded on each side.

This regiment, it will be remembered, is the one that cut its way out of Harper's Ferry, capturing an ammunition train as it retreated. It is one of the most efficient in the service.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

Movements of Gen. Sickles' Division—The Suicide of Gen Patterson—The Last Winter's Camps of the Rebels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WOLF RUN SHOALS, EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST FROM MANASSAS, VA., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

Gen. SICKLES' Division reached this place last evening and bivouacked on the West bank of Occoquan River. This morning a portion of the troops forded that stream and encamped on the East side, thus occupying both shores.

At an early hour this morning Brig.-Gen. PATTERSON, of the Third New-Jersey Brigade, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, at his headquarters. He had been laboring under a temporary fit of insanity for some days previous to the act.

A survey of the surrounding country has established the fact that the stronghold of the rebels last Winter was located between Manassas and Dumfries, on the Potomac, comprising a distance of twelve miles in length. Their deserted camps occupy the entire country between these two points, encampment succeeding encampment like the links of a vast chain, with numerous telegraph lines which had pulsated with life and information from one extremity to the other, its arteries and veins leading into nearly every camp on the line. So great was the amount of wire used that nearly every house has fencing improvised from it along the entire line, and, in many instances, four miles from the telegraph localities.

The rebels commenced moving their vast army toward Richmond early in March, and for the space of two entire months were forwarding every species of movable property to that city, pressing into service all vehicles of conveyance that could be found for miles around, killing and driving away all the cattle, and forcing many of the noncombatant farmers along with them under the plea of returning to their homes with the working property forced from them. Thousands of horses were killed for which no recompense was awarded the owners, while they themselves were coerced or frightened into the service of the rebellion. Hundreds of farms were entirely ruined, and old men and women, already bending over their graves, were despoiled of all their farm stock, their lands and fences laid waste, their sustenance stripped from them, and they left to mourn in sorrow over the embers of their desolate homes.

The rebel lines of telegraph, we were informed, extended to the nearest possible point toward Washington to which they could approach, an insulated flexible wire being carried to the furthest picket post with an operator, which was protected by a very strong guard. Our posts were declared to be so isolated that but very slight difficulty was experienced in gaining all the information required from their emissaries in Washington and Baltimore. These lines were worked mostly at night; and all through the Winter they lived in constant fear of an attack, and the greatest vigilance was exercised to guard against surprise. Their situation was regarded as extremely precarious, and Gen. RHOADES was often heard to express his fears of a total destruction of the entire Confederate army should our forces move against them in a body. They could by no possible means have secured sufficient transportation for moving subsistence stores to sustain their army forty-eight hours upon a forced march, laying aside entirely ammunition supplies; and it is the belief, among the most intelligent residents about here, that they would have been compelled to an immediate surrender had they been attacked in almost any quarter. Their guns were moved by most extraordinary exertion and by slow degrees, the soldiers in many instances dragging them along with ropes. Immense stores of ammunition and provisions were burned, notwithstanding two months were consumed in removing their effects.

ARGUS.

THE SITUATION AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FALMOUTH, VA., Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862.

The presumption is that in a very few days we will have a battle in this vicinity that will eclipse all others of this war, in regard to ferocity and fierceness. There is not the slightest doubt but the enemy are in great force on the other side of the river—equal, if not superior, to our own in point of numbers.

I have reason to believe that Gen. LEE is in command, in person, of the whole rebel army of the Potomac, exceeding, without doubt, 125,000 men. This is no fancy of the brain. Their camp fires can be seen, extending at least ten miles along the river and, from observation, five miles back into the country. This is a powerful army to intercept another army in crossing a river, although neither as wide nor deep as the Schuylkill, yet it is an almost impassable barrier to artillery. There are fords that can be waded by infantry, yet a caisson would be floated if an attempt was made to get it over, except by a bridge.

The enemy, as usual, have picked out an almost impregnable position, and have been for a few days past working like beavers in throwing up fortifications. Morning, noon, and night they are hard at it with spade and pick, the dirt flying until the walls or rifle pits are completed. Their present position is on the brow of a range of high hills, some distance back of the river, with a heavy wood in their rear, and very probably some of their works have been erected in the timber, as this is their usual custom. They have invariably taken advantage of hilly and wooded positions—places that Nature has already made secure from assault. It is my opinion that back of the present range of hills, where their works are now erected, there is another range, which they will occupy if driven from their present strong position.

I had an idea that the enemy would not meet us in force until we reached Hanover Junction, some thirty miles from here, and then, if worsted, fall back on their line of works in front of Richmond. No doubt Gen. BURNSIDE and the rest of his gallant leaders around him would rather battle the enemy here than at any point nearer their capital. Their railroad communications behind them are intact, and of course they have great advantage over us in the means of transporting supplies. Our supplies have been coming up very slowly, such is and has been the condition of the roads from our dépôts. The railroad will very likely be finished this morning some time.

This will be the means of supplying the troops with rations in abundance. As it now is, with the wagons, it is an utter impossibility to get rations accumulated for two days ahead. Our army should have at least twelve days' rations ahead, so as to meet an emergency at any time. Our army is almost powerless without an accumulation of stores on hand. This may sound strange to those not initiated and clamorous for an advance, yet, it is nevertheless true.

An army like the present one cannot be moved like a corps or a division. It is a different affair altogether. It is an immense piece of business to command an army like unto this, and keep it clothed and fed. It looks easy on paper, but the difficulties surrounding its movements are unbounded, and obstacles spring up to its detriment that would appal any but a man of immense mind. Our soldiers have confidence in their leaders and in themselves, and by working harmoniously together, and by keeping up the discipline, when the day of battle comes, they will march over the rifle-pits of the enemy, driving them back to their Capital in a disorganized and demoralized condition.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The Grand Army Under General Grant All in Motion.

Gen. Sherman Advancing from Memphis and Gen. Grant on the Holly Spring's Road.

The Rebels Falling Back and Tearing up the Railroad.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

The grand army of the South is all in motion.

Gen. Sherman left Memphis on Wednesday with his forces.

Gen. GRANT'S army struck their tents at dawn yesterday, and marched off on the Holly Springs Road.

Seven days' rations were prepared. Only one tent was allowed to twenty men; one tent to the officers of each company, and six wagons to each regiment.

The rebels are falling back toward Grenada, tearing up the track. They carry off the rails and burn the bridges and destroy the ties as they retreat.

It is even reported that the rebels are removing all their valuables from Jackson, Miss.

Prisoners captured confess the utter hopelessness of their cause in the West.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE

A Skirmish with the Rebels Near Lavergne—The Rebels Defeated, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 28.

Col. KIRK, of the Fifth Brigade, STAHL'S Division, with two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry, had a skirmish yesterday with the rebels near Lavergne. Several rebels were killed and wounded, and three captured. Lieut. HOOD, of the Thirtieth Indiana, was slightly wounded, and ten privates. None on our side were killed. The rebels had several pieces of artillery. The rebel Gen. WHEELER is said to have been wounded. We chased the rebels several miles.

Some Texas Rangers fired on Gen. SHERIDAN'S pickets yesterday, when the Rangers were routed, losing one killed and one badly wounded. Our loss was none.

Col. ROBERTS, of the Forty-second Illinois, captured the guerilla, Capt. PORTER, and several of his men, yesterday.

The troops are in fine condition.

The weather is cold and dry.

From Venezuela.

By the arrival of the British brig *Avosetta*, Capt. TUZO, we have dates from Laguayra to the 5th inst., and from Porto Cabello to the 11th. From Capt. TUZO we learn that the Venezuelan Government has a strict blockade on the port of Maracaibo. Nothing of further interest has transpired.

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL STATES.

The Recent Evacuation of Holly Springs.

What is Thought of the Radical Party in Richmond.

THE PERSECUTIONS OF PRICE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE EVACUATION OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

Correspondence of the Mobile News.

ABBEVILLE, Miss., Nov. 10.

Holly Springs was quietly evacuated night before last. The position was not a tenable one, and it was never the intention of our Generals to keep the forces there for any length of time. Although the cavalry was mostly kept beyond Holly Springs, the main portion of the army was encamped eight miles south of that place, in the vicinity of Waterford. The army stores have been kept at Oxford, awaiting a permanent location of the army, and these will now be sent forward to it. For some days before the evacuation, the Abolitionists had been making demonstrations in considerable force upon our lines, after having occupied Lagrange, and it was generally thought the position would have been evacuated sooner than it was. Saturday the enemy again manifested a desire to advance, and succeeded in driving in a portion of our cavalry on outpost beyond Coldwater.

Gen. PEMBERTON assembled VAN DORN, LOVELL and PRICE in council, and the evacuation was determined upon, and marching orders issued at 8 P. M., and at about 10 o'clock our troops took up the line of march, and the succeeding day reached the desired position, which is an excellent one in every respect, being well intrenched and capable of fine defensive operations. Should our army not advance, they will go into Winter quarters where they are now encamped. Headquarters will be established at this place, which is midway between Oxford and Holly Springs.

Up to last night our cavalry still occupied Holly Springs, and the enemy had not advanced upon the place, though our forces had been withdrawn some twenty-four hours. I consider it highly improbable that they will attempt to give us battle, knowing our strength, and having a just fear of attacking us in a fortified position.

A train of quartermasters' supplies of clothing is on the road and will reach here to-morrow. The clothing is badly needed by the troops of the command, and will be gladly welcomed by the half-naked and needy thousands. The main want continues to be blankets, and the worse needed the smaller appears to be the supply. If each family in the State could but spare from home-supply of bedding one blanket each, the wants of the army in this respect would be supplied, and the health and comfort of the troops preserved. After having fully investigated the matter, I again broadly affirm that one-third of the army is without a single blanket! Will not, cannot the people of the country lend some aid in this matter? Will they continue to exhibit such indifference to the comforts of the troops in the field, who are as yet without Winter quarters to shelter them from the chilling blasts and nipping frosts which now visit them? The Government at Richmond, either through inability or neglect, have failed to procure for this army more than a single blanket to each company.

There has been needless dilly-dallying in furnishing the troops with the poor supply of clothing now on hand. A whole train has been lying idle at Oxford for a month, while our troops twenty-five miles distant have been shivering and suffering for the want of it. This twenty-five miles is connected by an excellent railroad, and an irreproachable wagon-road connects the two points. The officers in the Quartermaster's Departments must be to blame in some measure for this tardiness. Who is the blame attached to?

Gen. PEMBERTON has very properly put a stop to the traveling between this command and Memphis, by which the Abolitionists have most likely been informed of all our operations and movements. A partial embargo has been laid upon the railroad, too, and officers and soldiers are not now permitted to run back and forth over the road without passes.

THE DEFENCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTER FROM GOV. PICKENS.

GOV. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation in reference to the military defence of the State, from which we take the following extract:

"In relation to the police and internal safety of the State, I trust that every man will be forthwith prepared to guard and protect the helpless and innocent from any of the dreadful consequences which our brutal enemies seem determined to inaugurate on or before the 1st of January next. With this view, I urge all between the ages of 16 and 65 to enroll themselves according to the resolutions hereunto attached.

All persons who may be taken in any attempt to produce disturbance among our slaves, or resistance to their masters, whether under commission or by orders from United States authority or not, shall be, if arrested by any State troops or State Police, handed over to the authorities of the State alone, to be dealt with as felons. There never has been any period when our slaves were generally more peaceable or properly disposed than at present, and I trust that no undue suspicion or unfounded rumors will receive any hasty credence. I do not expect anything serious from the infamous measures alluded to, but we owe it to our families and country to be active and guarded. For the next three months, let no citizen of South Carolina be careless or unprepared.

Let the district guards and police, referred to in the resolutions below, be immediately and thoroughly organized. Let there be a universal feeling of safety consequent upon strict organization and thorough preparation. In these perilous times let there be no dissension or complaint at any temporary inconvenience, or any orders that may appear at first unnecessary. Let the men of age and worth step forward and set examples that all will feel and respect. The strength of the community consists in strict obedience to orders and to discipline. We have no time to cavil. There will be no danger unless from carelessness and neglect of duty. Let the whole State, with one voice, rise to the emergency, and we are safe from any foreign or domestic foe."

ARMY MATTERS.

From the Murfreesboro Rebel Banner, Nov. 18.

The Army of the Mississippi has been divided into two army corps—the first, or right, under Lieut.-Gen. POLK, and the second, or left, under Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE. The division of Maj.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has been assigned to the first corps.

The District of the Gulf, under command of Brig.-Gen. GORNEY, has been extended to the thirty-third parallel.

Lieut.-Gen. KIRBY SMITH has resumed command of the Department of East Tennessee.

Gen. BRAGG has ordered the different staff departments to take immediate measures for substituting hired persons, as far as practicable, for all soldiers' details or other duty. No soldier or citizen liable to military duty will be permitted in the staff department after the present where duties can be performed by hired persons.

A camp for paroled prisoners is to be established at Chattanooga, with Lieut. S. M. MCINTOSH, of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, as commandant.

Gen. BRAGG has issued orders for the name of all good shoemakers in his army to be reported to him.

The general officers of the army are to be put to the test. An Examining Board has been ordered by Gen. BRAGG, which is to test their fitness for duty and position. This Board consists of Lieut.-Gen. W. J. HARDEE, Major-Gens. S. B. BUCKNER and DONELSON.

Acting Lieut.-Col. WHITFIELD has been declared, by order of the Commanding General, no longer an officer of the Confederate service. He absented himself without leave from his regiment while it was in the face of the enemy; then visited Richmond, and there, by surreptitious means, obtained an order for the discharge of his Colonel, and his own promotion in his stead.

Capt. JACK JONES, of Kentucky, is raising a cavalry company at Chattanooga.

A RICHMOND VIEW OF THE "RADICAL PARTY."

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 21.

One view may be taken of the recent Northern elections which is not encouraging to the South. The radical party there have pursued a policy which has consolidated Southern sentiment, and united our people as one man in support of the war. The popularity of disunion at the South was never great. The measure of secession was at last tolerated rather than cordially embraced by the majority. Long after the war had begun, the hope of reconstruction was a latent sentiment in the bosom of a Southern community. More than any other people in the world those of the South are conservatives. It is the feeling of all agricultural communities; it was peculiarly the feeling of Southern planters and slaveholders. Give us the Constitution as it is—had been their single demand in all the long controversy they had with the fanatics. Let us and our institutions alone—was the Alpha and Omega of their political philosophy.

The proof of the controlling predominance of this conservative sentiment was afforded by their patient endurance of the commercial policy of the Federal Government, which had, by tariffs and navigation laws, for more than fifty years, continued to saddle all the public expenditure upon the planting States, besides imposing burdens upon commerce which constantly accumulated wealth in the North, and extracted it from the South. Not only did the Southern people submit to this policy of the Government, but they seconded the policy in their own private expenditure; buying always a Yankee manufacture, at double price, in preference to any other, and buying of these more than prudence or economy would allow.

Nothing but the truculent and brutal policy of the radical party at the North could have eradicated the deep-seated sentiment from the Southern bosom, and unite them as one man in support of the war. If the wisest men of the South had been called upon to suggest a course of policy for the North, which would most effectually secure the final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union, beyond all possibility of reconstruction, they would have indicated the violent and fiendish course which has been pursued by the Government and armies of the so-called United States. The radical party, having possession of the Government, would seem to have gone to work with malice aforethought to break up the Union, and to render all further connection with it the most abhorrent thought of the Southern people.

This party has been of eminent service to the South, in the mode and character of its proceedings, not only consolidating public sentiment and combining the public energies at home, but by thoroughly disgusting the foreign world with the Yankee cause, and enlisting the sympathies of the good, the wise, and the great of all lands in behalf of the South. The North commenced this war with all the moral ideas of the foreign world arrayed in their behalf. They had previously succeeded in impressing the foreign mind with false and monstrous ideas of the Southern character. They have since as thoroughly succeeded, albeit unintentionally, in completely removing that impression, and in loading themselves with a degree of odium in foreign estimation which has rarely, if ever before, been brought upon themselves by any people. They have inflicted upon us great material damage in the progress of hostilities; but they have far more than compensated our losses in this respect by the excellent results of the moral campaign they have waged in our favor.

The recent success of the conservative sentimen of the North, (for it is a misnomer to speak of it as a Democratic or party triumph,) in obtaining control of the next Federal Congress, is probably too partial to bring about a reform in the mode and spirit of hostilities on the part of the North. Congress may be able to exert but a limited control upon the Executive in this particular. But to the extent that wise and elevated measures shall be infused into the management of the war, the Southern cause will suffer from the accession of conservative men to influence in the Government. A vigorous prosecution of the war, coupled with a constitutional administration of the Federal Government, attended by conciliatory words and appeals for harmony and good feeling, would demoralize the Southern cause more than all the rant and incendiarism and malignant brutality and knavery that have characterized the proceedings of the radicals.

A SPEECH BY A REBEL GENERAL.

GEN. PEMBERTON ON STREET SCAVENGER LOVELL.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Some days since the rebel Gen. PEMBERTON took the command of the Confederate forces at Jackson, Miss., in place of VAN DORN, who has, like BRAGG, been ordered to report at Richmond, to give an account of his stewardship. PEMBERTON is a Northern man by birth, and commanded at Charleston, S. C., till a short time since, when he was relieved by BEAUREGARD. We have learned by underground telegraph that PEMBERTON about a week since made an address at Brookhaven to a large number of troops assembled there. The substance of his remarks were:

SOLDIERS: In assuming the command of so brave and intelligent an army as that to which President DAVIS has assigned me, I desire at once to win your confidence by frankly declaring that I am a Northern man by birth; but I have married, raised children, and own negroes in the South, and as such shall never consent to see my daughters eating at the same table or intermarrying with the black race, as the Northern teachers of equality would have them. I take command of you as a soldier, who will not fear to lead where any brave man can follow—I am no *street scavenger*—no Gen. LOVELL. [Cheers.] If any soldier in this command is aggrieved or shall feel himself aggrieved by any act of his superior officer, he must have no hesitation in applying to me personally for redress. The doors of my headquarters shall never be closed against the poorest and humblest soldier in my command. Come to me, if you suffer wrong, as fearlessly as you would charge the enemy's battery, and no orderly shall turn you off, or tell you, as has been too much the case in our army, that the General cannot see nor hear the complaints of his soldiers. [Applause.] In regard to the question of interference by Europe, we want no interference in our private quarrel. [Great applause.] We must settle the question ourselves, or fail entirely. The moment England interferes she will find us a united people, and she will have *to meet with the armies of the South as well as of the North.* [Cheers, and cries of "Yes, yes, yes," from every quarter; "No interference," "Let us settle it between us."] I am glad to see you thus united on this question; and, with a reliance on ourselves, and a firm trust in the God of Battles, in a few days your General will again fling your banners to the breeze, and march forward to retrieve the recent disasters we have suffered in this Department.

The General was loudly cheered as he closed his address to the troops, who appeared to be quite satisfied with their new commander. It is worthy of note that the two principal Generals in the rebel army immediately in our vicinity, on the east bank of the Mississippi, are Northern men, and, we believe, from Massachusetts—PEMBERTON and RUGGLES. It is also worthy of note that the dislike of England is quite as strong in the rebel army as in the ranks of the defenders of the Union.

A SCHEME FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION.

Some of the rebel officers at Grenada, Miss., have so little to attend to officially that they busy themselves with writing leaders for the *Appeal*, published at that place. The appended editorial is generally credited to Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, commanding the rebel army of the Mississippi, who made such a curious speech a few days since. Gen. PEMBERTON is a native of this State, and was formerly an ardent political and personal friend of HORATIO SEYMOUR and others now prominently before the country. Hear what the General says:

"A recent issue of a New-York paper speaks in very sanguine terms of the expedition now preparing under Gen. MCCLERNAND to open the Mississippi River. It recognizes the importance of this work as a great duty to the Northwestern States. Gen. MCCLERNAND, it says, 'is a Western man, fully grasping the greatness of the Mississippi Valley, sympathizing thoroughly with the anxiety of the population of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, for the reopening of the Missippi River. Each individual member of the expedition will feel a personal interest in its success, because, to a certain extent, the pecuniary presperity of every one of them will be found dependent on the unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi river.'

This expedition is at this time brought conspicuously before the Northwestern States to countervail the arguments of Gen. BRAGG's proclamation and to quiet the discontents which have begun to find their earnest and significant utterance. The *Times* characterizes it as the most 'philosophic' expedition that has yet been set on foot. In one sense the word has been well chosen, for, unless all political philosophy is at fault, the alliance between the Northwestern and the New-England States cannot be much longer maintained, except by continuing to humbug the former with such delusive hopes as to rest upon the success of any plan for restoring by arms the commercial use of the Mississippi to the States lying on its upper waters. That alliance is unnatural, incongruous, and fatally prejudicial to the Northwestern States.

In war or peace, the policy that suits the New-England States must always be that most unfavorable to those of the Northwest. The reasons are well explained by the Knoxville *Register*, in a late issue. It happens, as that journal says, that all the vast manufacturing establishments in the East were only required by the change in the condition of the country, to change the mode rather than the extent and character of their employment and industry. The shoemaker of Lynn and North Danvers to-day finds a greater demand for the products of his skill than in time of peace; the only change is the lightness and fineness of his manufactures. So, too, with the spinners and weavers, and blanket-makers, and with all artizans. The workshops of the North, of every conceivable description, have only changed the direction of their labors, and such is the destructiveness of armies, that, without the trade of the South, the demand for the products of New-England's industry is perhaps greater than at any former period in the history of the continent.

We can, therefore, understand why it is that the agricultural States evince symptoms of dissatisfaction with the course of political events, while New-England, urged by fanaticism and its profitableness, still cries out for blood, and still demands the extinction of the South. The West begins to think of peace, while the East, not satisfied with all the bloodshed of the past, demands other victims to be sacrificed on the altar of selfishness, and to satisfy an insatiate love of power and gold. New-England is enriched, while the Northwest is impoverished by the war.

The agricultural exports from New-England are undiminished by the pending hostilities. Weathersfield ships as many onions as when peace smiled and wielded her sceptre over the land. Local armies in New-England demand all the surplus agricultural products. Iron-mongers must build ships and locomotives, and create all the weapons of war. In truth, New-England, in her industrial pursuits and condition, would be benefited by the indefinite protraction of impending hostilities.

How different the condition of the Northwestern States! These have no new demand for their agricultural products. The great market which their resources supplied has been closed. The Mississippi River is as truly a *mare clausum* as when he held Columbus, Island No. 10, and New-Orleans. The railways which connect the West with the Atlantic coast belong to Eastern capitalists, and by these such enormous rates of freight are imposed upon the products of Indiana and Illinois, that corn, wheat, and bacon are not worth the cost of transportation. The West, having lost the Southern market, has no excess of production for which there is sale, and the people are in want in the midst of a superabundance of the prime necessaries of life.

Under these circumstances, we are not surprised that the West is now clamorous for the destruction of Vicksburgh. The St. Louis *Republican* would have its readers believe that if Vicksburgh were razed to the ground, and our troops expelled, then trade with New-Orleans would revive, and the suffering Northwest be relieved.

We have known from the beginning that it signified nothing to the Northwest whether Vicksburgh was captured or not. It is only valuable to us by furnishing an open route to Texas and Arkansas. Its possession by the Abolitionists will not affect the commercial condition of the Northwestern States. Even then nothing but gunboats can navigate 'the great inland sea.' Until LINCOLN can line both shores of the Mississippi, from Cairo to New-Orleans, with armed men, no trading vessel can navigate its waters.

Were Vicksburgh captured, the Northwest would soon be satisfied of the utter inutility of further participation in a struggle for our subjugation. The Democrats of the West tell us that they fight for the Union, but with them, this signifies nothing more than free trade on the Mississippi. They denounce, as bitterly as we of the South, the Abolition proclivities of the Federal Administration. They have no sympathy with New-England, further than New-England may aid the West in opening the great river to the commerce of the West.

Such are the opinions betrayed by the Press of St. Louis and Chicago, and such the declarations of Western officers and soldiers who have been held as prisoners in the South. Twelve months ago a gentleman proposed to the Confederate authorities to go to the Northwest, and quietly and through the Press, urge the necessity of an alliance between those States and those of the lower valley of the Mississippi.

It was then thought by our leaders that we would soon put an end to this struggle, and the Northwest, under the supposition that we sought to deprive them of their most valued commercial rights, has continued to furnish the Federal Government with the bravest and best troops in the ranks of the Northern armies. Of late this subject has again attracted attention, and, if we are not ill-informed, our Government has been induced to give it serious attention.

We are not advised that direct negotiations with Northwestern men have been opened, but in the North and at the South the necessity for a segregation of States from the old Federal Union is already felt and acknowledged. The South has only inaugurated a revolution which will not end until the whole great imperial Valley of the Mississippi is forever freed from the social and political influence of New-England Puritanism."

GEORGIA STATE DEFENCES.

A SHARP NOTIFICATION FROM GOV. BROWN.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Spy.

The refusal of planters to respond to the recent appeal of the Governor for hands to work on the fortifications, shows the real motive at the bottom of a former refusal, when they pleaded a regard for principle as an excuse for their conduct.

We publish below, not another appeal, but a notification from the Governor, which all would do well to heed, and save themselves some trouble, if nothing worse:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLIDGEVILLE,
Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

To the Planters of Georgia:

Since my late appeal to some of you, I am informed by Brig.-Gen. MERCER, commanding at Savannah, that but few hands have been tendered. When the impressments made by Gen. MERCER, some weeks since, were loudly complained of, it was generally said that, while the planters objected to the principle of impressment, they would promptly furnish all the labor needed, if an appeal were made to them. I am informed that Gen. MERCER now has ample authority to make impressments. If, then, a sufficient supply of labor is not tendered within ten days from this date, he will resort immediately to that means of procuring it with my full sanction, and I doubt not with the sanction of the General Assembly.

After you have been repeatedly notified of the absolute necessity for more labor to complete the fortifications adjudged by the military authorities in command to be indispensable to the defence of the key to the State, will you delay action till you are compelled to contribute means for the protection not only of all your slaves, but of your homes, your firesides and your altars?

I will not believe that there was a want of sincerity in your professions of liberality and patriotism when many of you threatened resistance to impressment upon principle, and not because you were unwilling to aid the cause with your means.

I renew the call for negroes to complete the fortifications around Savannah, and trust that every planter in Georgia will respond by a prompt tender of one-fifth of all his working men.

As stated in my former appeal, the General in command will only accept the number actually needed.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Murfreesboro Rebel Banner, Nov. 18.

Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN, a few days since came across a mail stage traveling the route between Bowling Green and Nashville. Of course, he quiety captured the affair, and became the possessor of a large quantity of Uncle Sam's postal matter. The most interesting correspondence was the letters of the various reporters for the Yankee Press—the New-York *Tribune*, TIMES, &c. One of them descibes the reception of ROSECRANS by the army at Bowling Green as exceedingly enthusiastic. The troops were generally disgusted with BUELL, and hailed the new chief as one certain to lead them to victory.

One letter was from J. L. ABLE, proprietor of the stage line, to his agent at Bowling Green, imploring him for God's sake to send more stages through, as that "— rascal, JOHN MORGAN," was traveling around and would be sure to catch them. Thus advised, the — rascal aforesaid waited for the next stage, and captured that also. We do not know whether Mr. L. ABLE will continue his line.

REV. GEN. BISHOP POLK AT PERRYVILLE.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 20.

After the sun had gone on the bloody field of Perryville, and the gloom of evening overhung the scene of carnage and death, even then, at intervals, bodies of the two armies would occasionally come in collision. Brig.-Gen. CLAIBOURNE's command, with which was Gen. POLK, just at nightfall came upon an Indiana regiment. Gen. POLK was some distance in advance of our troops, and suddenly found himself in the very midst of the Indianians, who were firing briskly upon CLAIBOURNE's columns. Gen. POLK, seizing the Indiana Colonel by the shoulder, demanded, "Why he was firing upon his friends?" The Colonel said that he did not know that he was guilty of such a blunder, and asked, "Who are you?" "I'll show you who I am," said Gen. POLK, and then, raising in his stirrups, he gave the order to the Indianians to "Cease firing!" Saying to the Colonel, "You shall at once hear from me, sir," POLK rode quietly away, and as soon as he was out of sight, with accelerated velocity came dashing at headlong speed to the spot where Gen. CLAIBOURNE stood. Pointing to the Yankees, he exclaimed, "Let them have it, boys, they are Yankees; I've been there." Gen. POLK said afterward that he counted not less than fifteen balls as they penetrated his back while he rode away from the Indianians. We are happy to advise our readers that, on his arrival at this place Gen. POLK had entirely recovered from his imagined wounds; in fact, he wears a charmed life. He has never been wounded, neither at Belmont, Shiloh, Farmington, nor Perryville, at each of which places he exposed himself to needless dangers.

POOR PRICE PITILESSLY PERSECUTED.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writes as follows:

"I learn that we have lost a most valuable officer in the District of Tennessee, in the resignation of Major THOMAS L. SNEED, Gen. PRICE's Chief of Staff. The cause of the Major's resignation is said to be the manner in which Gen. PRICE and his command have been treated since their timely arrival at Corinth.

The latest cause of complaint is that Gen. BRAGG assigned to Gen. PRICE one-third of the exchanged prisoners which were to arrive at Vicksburgh. Gen. PRICE sent Dr. BLACKBURN, of his staff, to Richmond, to procure arms for these troops, and his indefatigable efforts proved successful. The arms were brought here to await the arrival of the men; but during Gen. PRICE's absence with his army at Iuka, Gen. VAN DORN had the arms removed to Jackson, and armed his quota of troops with them, leaving PRICE without arms for the new members of his command."

The disregard shown him by President DAVIS, when at Richmond, has taught the pets of the President to emulate his example. It is time that the people knew these facts, and, on our part, it is not through a disposition to wrangle and bicker, but with a hope to bring these things before their eyes, and have justice done to a justly favorite officer of the Confederate States Army. Since Gen. PRICE's arrival in Mississippi, the Confederacy has once nearly lost his services, and if inattention and such persecution as has heretofore attended his efforts, be continued, the people may next hear that they have lost a jewel of priceless value.

DEATH OF A NEPHEW OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing some incidents of the battle of Corinth, gives the following:

"At Davis' Bridge, on Sunday, the accomplished and gallant BALFOUR, of Gen. VAN DORN's Staff, was fatally wounded. He was observed to suddenly turn deathly pale, and dismount cautiously from his horse. He was asked if he was injured, and replied in the negative. He then walked to the shady side of a house, fell in a reclining position, and drew his revolver. He had been mortally wounded, a Minié ball passing through his bowels; but, with full sense of his injury, he coolly resigned himself to his fate, endeavoring to attract as little attention and create as little alarm as possible. He died a few hours after receiving his wound, with unsurpassed coolness and resignation. Major BALFOUR was a member of one of the most wealthy and influential families of this State, was the nephew of President DAVIS, and the pride and hope of his family. He was a gentleman of excellent education, high polish, and was an encyclopedia of general information, obtained by study and travel."

AN EX-EDITOR IN THE FIELD.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Oct. 30.

Our sanctum was honored yesterday with the presence of Col. DURANT DA PONTE, the accomplished chief editor, in past days, of that able journal, the New-Orleans *Delta*, but who is now of the military staff of Gen. MAGRUDER, and *en route* for that General's command in Texas and New-Mexico. When New-Orleans fell, Col. DA PONTE abandoned the pen for the sword, and has done gallant service for the South with the latter, as he did with the former, when at the head of that popular journal.

GEN. VILLIPIQUE'S REMAINS.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 14.

Gen. VILLIPIQUE's remains arrived here last night, *en route* for their last resting-place. The body now lies at headquarters, and all the flags are at half-mast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* states that there are now at the salt mines in Clark County, Ala., two or three regiments of conscripts, who, to avoid the draft, have taken themselves there. Some of these shirkers of military duty are charging $75 a sack to the families of brave men who are in the army battling for their rights and property. Gov. SHORTER, or the Confederate authorities, ought to take the matter in hand. Men who can extort from the families of poor men who are in their country's service, are destitute of humanity and patriotism.

The Mobile papers have these items:

An impression has prevailed to some extent that Col. W. C. FAULKNER, of the First Mississippi Partisan Rangers, was the officer captured by the Federals near Island Ten, and sent to the Abolition prison at Alton, Ill. It was Col. W. W. FAULKNER, of Kentucky, who was so unfortunate. The Rangers are commanded by their own Colonel, and ready to do good service in defence of their State, or wherever they may be most needed.

Judge J. W. TUCKER, formerly of the Missouri *State Journal*, has become an associate editor of the *Mississippian*. The Judge is a fluent and forcible writer, and we congratulate our cotemporary on his good fortune in securing his services.

Gen. COBB has been assigned to the command of the new department, bounded by the Suwanee and Chattahochee Rivers, in Florida and Southwestern Georgia.

Gen. BRAGG has ordered the different staff departments to take immediate measures for substituting hired persons, as far as practicable, for all soldier's details or other duty. No soldier, or citizen liable to military duty, will be permitted in the staff department after the present, whose duties can be performed by hired persons.

A camp for paroled prisoners is to be established at Chattanooga, with Lieut. S. M. MCINTOSH, of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, as commandant.

Gen. BRAGG has issued orders for the names of all good shoemakers in his army to be reported to him.

The general officers of the army are to be put to the test. An examining board has been ordered by Gen. BRAGG, which is to test their fitness for duty and position. This board consists of Lieut.-Gen. W. J. HARDEE, Maj.-Gens. S. B. BUCKNER and DONELSON.

Acting Lieut.-Col. WHITFIELD has been declared, by order of the commanding General, no longer an officer of the Confederate service. He absented himself without leave from his regiment while in the face of the enemy; then visited Richmond, and there, by surreptitious means, obtained an order for the discharge of his Colonel, and his own promotion in his stead.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1862.

Certain movements of troops have been going on to-day, that it would be improper to mention. It is not contraband to state that last evening orders were issued for redoubling the pickets on the front, and countermanding all passes, so that no person should go beyond Wolf River. What the meaning of the order is we do not know. It is possible that the enemy is advancing upon us, and that we are taking this precaution to prevent his learning the changes we are making. It may mean that we are preparing for an advance, and are anxious to have no intimation of it pass outside the lines. In either case, the event will have transpired before this reaches you, and I shall be under no charge of exposing our plans to the enemy.

The bridge at Davis' Mill, over Wolf River, will be finished to-night, and the Engineer Corps, under Col. BISSELL, will proceed along the route to a trestle work a short distance below. The timber for the bridge is already prepared, and the time will not be long before trains can be run to Holly Springs, provided the region is first occupied and held by the army. At present the occupation is confined to a few scouting and reconnoitering parties. No enemy is found this side of Holly Springs, and none in force this side of the Tallehatchee.

A new plan of disposing of the cotton found in this region is in contemplation by the authorities. I wrote you in my last concerning the arrangements for gathering the cotton now in the fields, by making use of the negroes that have come within the lines. It is proposed to take the cotton wherever it can be found, pay the overseers the price at which it is sold in times of peace, and sell it on the account of the Government, the profits on the speculation going into the National Treasury. The arrangement is that the enhanced price is caused by the war, and that the profits naturally belong to the army which is making it valuable as it advances into the South. As long as the Confederate flag waves over a county of Mississippi or Tennessee, the cotton therein can be bought at from three to five cents per pound. Whenever our flag takes its place, the cotton rises in value to forty cents per pound. This increase goes either into the hands of the producers, who are to a man enemies of the Government, or into the possession of a crowd of sharpers who can lay little claim to favor at the hands of the authorities.

None but interested parties would argue that the gain on the value of cotton does not rightfully belong to the Government that is at such immense expense to push its armies forward. That all this money should go to enrich a few speculators is not at all reasonable. This Department has already been credited with upward of $200,000, on the proceeds of confiscated cotton. If it should adopt the course now in contemplation, it can return a still larger amount. One good step has already been taken in excluding all Jews from the lines of the army; but there is a class of dealers still on the ground who are as rapacious and unprincipled as the worst Jew that ever lived. To send them to the rear, with orders to stay there for the present, or return as soldiers in the ranks, would be the adoption of a vigorous policy that would be enthusiastically applauded.

Orders were to-day issued for cutting down the baggage of both officers and men. The design is to reduce our trains to something like the size of those of the enemy, so that we can move as rapidly as he. Already there is much profanity at the appearance of the order. According to the terms of the ukase, each officer is allowed to carry a small valise or carpet sack and a small mess-kit. The men are to dispense with wall or Sibley tents, and carry only the shelter tent, one for every two men. Each regiment is to be rigidly restricted to six wagons as its entire transportation.

There is no reason why our trains should be so unwieldly. Whenever we attempt to pursue the enemy we cannot overtake him on account of our enormous string of wagons. The rebels, partly from necessity and partly from choice, have cut themselves down to a very small allowance, and are consequently more rapid in their movements than we are. Every one of our officers thinks he must carry his trunk and an amount of blankets sufficient to dress an ordinary bed. When a man is determined to do it, he can get along with a very few articles. Your correspondent was on one campaign for eleven consecutive weeks, with no baggage save a pair of blankets, an overcoat and a pair of saddlebags, containing a change of underclothing, a small dressing case and his writing material. It was not particularly comfortable, but I did not suffer any serious privations on account of my small quantity of *impedimenta*. Whenever the army was on the move, I placed my little possessions on my horse and took whatever route I fancied. If the trains failed to come up at night, my temper was unruffled. With the ancient Ethiopian, I could soliloquize, "Blessed am dem what hain't nuffin to lose, for dey shan't lose it." If no house was near, I spread my blanket under the most friendly tree I could find in that enemy's country, and slept far better than I ever did on the most elaborate army cot. If our officers would remember that victories depend much on the complete reduction of baggage, there would be far less grumbling.

A flag of truce proceeded yesterday to the enemy's lines to arrange for the exchange of prisoners captured at Holly Springs by Col. LEE's Cavalry. It was stopped when it had arrived inside the cavalry videttes, until a messenger was sent to headquarters. The business of the flag was arranged without allowing the bearers to go further than the point where they were first stopped. The officers sent South for exchange were those whose names I forwarded to you recently. They departed with an evident impression that we had a large army and would give them a severe battle whenever the two forces should meet.

DASHING EXPLOIT OF COL. LEE.

LEFT WING OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
CAMP THREE MILES SOUTH OF GRAND JUNCTION,
Monday, Nov. 22, 1862.

The expedition to Ripley under Col. LEE, which I mentioned yesterday, has returned, having made a highly successful repetition of the affair at Holly Springs. Col. LEE took eight hundred men, and made a rapid march on Ripley, reaching it before daylight yesterday morning. The place was taken completely by surprise, and before the alarm could be given the Lieutenant-Colonel of FAULKNER's Cavalry force was taken prisoner while abed. After investing the town, Col. LEE took four hundred men and rode out thirteen miles where FAULKNER's force was said to be reforming, but the rebel pickets fled on their approach, and giving the alarm succeeded in arousing the entire force before our cavalry reached the encampment. The rear guard of the retreating cavalry was overhauled, however, and two Lieutenants and several men taken prisoners.

Col. LEE drove the rascals out of Tippah County, they going toward the Tallehatchee, while he returned to Ripley. Here the force he had left had taken between fifty and sixty prisoners, including another field officer beside the one first mentioned, and a hundred horses and mules. An entire Southern mail was also captured, but it contained nothing of any special interest. The affair was very brilliant, and highly creditable to Col. LEE and the brave and daring men under his command, but it is only another evidence of the energy and vigor which may be expected from the officers in Gen. HAMILTON's command.

I rode out yesterday to Davis' Mill, which lies about six miles south of La Grange, and found that locality completely invested by Gen. ROSS' Division, formerly STANLEY's. The first brigade is composed of Ohio regiments, viz: Twenty-seventh, Lieut.-Col. SPALDING commanding, Col. FULLER having command of the brigade; Thirty-ninth, Col. ED. F. NOYES; Forty-third, Col. WAGER SWAYNE, and Sixty-third, Col. SPRAGUE. DEE's Third Michigan Battery, and Capt. MOULINARD's Company, F, Missouri Light Artillery, are also attached to the brigade. The regiments are in fine health and spirits, but extremely anxious to move forward. The Thirty-ninth Ohio now numbers over nine hundred men, and has been honored by special services during its stay in this section of the enemy's country. A few days since Lieut.-Col. MCDOWELL took five companies of the regiment out, and pushing due south five or six miles beyond Davis' Mill, reached the house of an officer in the rebel army. Col. MCDOWELL rode up to the door, where he was met by three or four snuff-rubbing antique virgins, who, in answer to his inquiries, protested that there was nothing on the premises but a few articles of food for domestic use. I should have stated that information had been received that the rebels were receiving supplies through the lines at this place, nor did the smiling hypocrisy of these damsels prevent Col. MCDOWELL investigating the matter thoroughly. He set a guard upon the premises, and riding over the plantation succeeded in finding twenty-seven bales of cotton, six barrels of molasses, fifteen sides of fine bacon, a number of hams, and a quantity of lard awaiting shipment South. This property belonged to Major MAXWELL, of the rebel army, and was, of course, confiscated and conveyed to camp.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 21.

Gen. ROSECRANS has ordered that all sutlers of his army shall be restricted to the regiments to which they have been appointed, and shall not have the privilege of setting up their tents without the limits of their encampment. They are not allowed to rent stores in the towns which may be occupied by the army, and are to be closely restricted to the legitimate business of the sutler. This order has been made for the purpose of killing off those numerous sharks who follow the army and sell indiscriminately at immense profits to all persons and classes. There are a large number of these ambiguous personages who are neither merchants, sutlers or peddlers, and who lie and sell stolen articles with the same freedom as those honestly obtained. These fellows are a grand nuisance to the army, and I understand Gen. ROSECRANS is determined to get rid of them.

Cotton, like any other article of merchandise, has its fluctuations and falls. His Majesty, King Cotton, like any other monarch, is liable to be toppled from his throne. He has received a heavy fall here in the past few days, much to the delight of certain worshipers of his who have invested largely in him. You will remember that when we were about evacuating Nashville, all the cotton in town was seized and used for defensive purposes. A large amount was transported to the top of St. Cloud and adjoining hills, where for two months it has been serving the double purpose of intrenchments and bedding for the garrisons. All this is now being tumbled down the hills and delivered over to the rightful owners. Some of it is in very bad condition, the ropes and bagging being torn off, and the cotton in many bales being taken out by the men for beds. Your old volunteer loves his comfort, and they are not slow to devise ways and means to have that luxury. They do not exactly sleep on down, and cotton mattresses, even without the springs, are a good substitute when one is not over particular. I suppose there are not less than eight or ten thousand bales of cotton on the streets of this city, and on the hills where there are forts. On Capitol Hill, where Fort Andrew Johnston stands, the entire Capitol building has been surrounded with them four deep, and splendid breastworks they make, too. Every street in the city of any importance has a barricade of cotton bales, and on the Southern approach many have been used to protect siege guns, which peer out with an ominous gaze upon the hills in the distance, as if foreboding no good to the enemy who might occupy them. I suppose those 10,000 bales will soon find their way into the cotton markets of the North, though the prices demanded will be enormous. While lying here doing duty for Uncle Sam, and protecting the two divisions which held the city, the interest on the money expended in purchasing it has been going on at a rate unpleasant to consider. Most of it was purchased four months ago in North Alabama.

You are doubtless aware that the Confederate authorities have ordered the enforcement of the Conscription law in Tennessee. This law is now being very thoroughly enforced, and every day or two we have persons come to the pickets begging for admission to the lines and protection from conscription. Guerrilla bands are scouring the country, accompanied by enrolling officers, who nab all who are not exempt, and send them to Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, who has been attending to the enforcement of this law. In a late order issued by him, and published in the Murfreesboro Rebel *Banner*, I find the following, which I do not think has been published North:

"The Judge or Chairman of the County Court of —— county, will immediately appoint a reliable and competent person in each civil district in said county, to make an enrollment of all persons in their respective districts who are subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16, 1862, entitled 'An Act to further provide for the public defence.' Said enrolling officers will proceed immediately to make the enrollment under said act of Congress, in conformity to instructions from the War Department, and return the same to the Superintendent of Conscript camps in Middle Tennessee, at McMinnville, at which place a rendezvous is hereby established for conscripts and volunteers to fill the Tennessee regiments now in the service.

2. Said enrolling officers will, at the same time, enroll all persons in their respective districts who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all persons who are over forty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and forward separate lists of them, together with a duplicate list of those who are over eighteen and under thirty-five, to the Adjutant-General of the State. They will also make a list of all those persons in their respective districts who belong to the service, but who are absent from their battalions or regiments, with the name of their command, and return the same to the Adjutant-General of the State.

3. At any time within thirty days from this date all persons may volunteer and select the regiment to which they will be attached, either before or at the time of enrollment.

4. All persons volunteering to fill up the regiments already in service will report themselves at the above rendezvous, where they will be mustered into service and furnished transportation to their respective regiments."

Many are the ways and means adopted by the rebels to avoid the law. Those who are miners of lead, coal and saltpeter, and all shoemakers, tanners, &c., are exempt. As a natural consequence, the respectability of these trades has greatly increased; and high-toned, honorable and all that sort of gentlemen have lately discovered that to work coal mines is as noble an employment as dying for one's country. With them it is "Liberty or death," with a strong prejudice in favor of the former, even if the life of liberty is spent in coal mines by the light of a Drummond. To be able to shoe the *patriotic* rebels is looked upon as an accomplishment as noble, refined and patriotic as carrying a musket, and going barefooted too. Rebels who look forward to being lords, argue that from time immemorial tanners were respectable men, and rose to deserved greatness; and so they become tanners. But the most common method of avoiding the conscription by the rich ones is by stealing. The officer who has charge of enrolling these individuals, approaches Mr. Brown, the well-to-do farmer of fifty, who has, say, ten negroes. But the enrolling officer finds him the fortunate owner of twenty, and he is exempted, the officer not knowing that Smith has lent Brown enough to make up the exemption number, for a like consideration on Brown's part. The poor escape by flying from their homes, lodging in the mountains and the wilderness, and seeking protection from the United States laws.

Persons from Columbia and East Tennessee, McMinn County, and from the region of Pulaski and Huntsville, report that the most cruel and terrible persecutions are being inflicted on the inhabitants of those districts by the guerrilla bands enforcing this order. They are anxiously waiting and earnestly praying for the redemption from this tyranny, of which our flag is the herald.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following order complimentary to Lieut.-Col. ALEX. VON SCHRADER, Seventy-fourth Ohio, now A. A. A. G. Gen. NEGLEY's Staff, and the officer who had charge of the picket line of the garrison during the two months in which it was isolated from the North. The report referred to says that the picket line was the best which the officer inspecting it had ever seen. Col. VON SCHRADER declares it to be a reward worth his fifteen years' labor in the army:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 20.—XII. The General commanding has read with great pleasure the favorable report of Lieut.-Col. DUCAT, Assistant Inspector-General, upon the condition of the Grand Guards and pickets of the garrison of Nashville, on the recent inspection from these headquarters, without any notice of the troops.

The General compliments Lieut.-Col. VON SCHRADER, the officer in charge of Grand Guards, the officers and men of the Twenty-first Ohio and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry on duty the day of inspection.

While the General does not consider it necessary to distinguish a soldier for the simple performance of duty, he feels that where there is so much to censure in our army, there is still more to praise. He earnestly desires to testify to the good and faithful soldiers of his command, all the consideration, respect and affection which he feels for them.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
W. H. SIDELL, Major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, and A. A. A. G.

FAULKNER'S GUERRILLAS CAPTURED

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

LAGRANGE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

To-day, sixty of FAULKNER's band of guerrillas, whose exploits in West Tennessee during the last six months have given them some notoriety, were brought in prisoners. They were captured at Ripley, in Tippah County, Miss., about thirty-five miles south of here, by the cavalry force under Col. LEE, consisting of three battalions, one each from the Seventh Kansas, the Second Iowa, and the Third Michigan Cavalry. FAULKNER's band—or regiment, as they call it—had dwindled down very much; many of the men had got tired of fighting and gone home. There was talk among the rebel authorities of conscripting them and placing them in the regular army, and a Convention had been called at a place ten miles from Ripley, to decide whether they should not recognise and endeavor to carry on the same kind of warfare as they did last Summer. Col. LEE got wind of the convention the night before it was to take place, and by making a very fatiguing march, succeeded in getting to Ripley in time to capture sixty of them, who had collected at Ripley, preparatory to going to the Convention. Seven of the officers were captured, among whom are Major ROGERS and Lieut.-Col. HOVIS. Like all the other prisoners that have been brought in here, their appearance is inexpressibly seedy. Clothed in the home-made jeans, of which there are but two shades, butternut and a dull kind of gray, they appear, when seen at a distance, to be a brownish mass, hard to distinguish from some of the clayey banks of their Tennessee soil. Their clothing is of the same material that their negroes used to wear, and even that is so patched that in many instances it is hard to tell which is the original cloth of the garment. They look worn and gaunt with long living on short rations; they say they are heartily tired of the war, and their appearance corroborates their assertion. They regard the conscript act, which is being rigidly enforced throughout Mississippi, and which has forced every man under thirty-five, and many that are older, into the ranks, as tyrannical. Some of them freely acknowledge that things, generally, in their bogus government, are not being conducted on right principles, and that the tendency is toward a military despotism. Those of them who have been at their homes in the county where they were captured, say that the country has been foraged and scouted, first by one army, and then by the other, until there is but little left in it besides the corn, and even of that there is a scanty supply. Salt they have occasionally been able to buy at the different towns along the Mississippi Central Railroad, at forty and fifty dollars a sack. Flour, there is none, at least none to sell to the citizens, every pound of it having been seized by their government for the use of the army. Some of the captured officers said they could occasionally buy a little at nine or ten cents a pound, while they were in the army, but as citizens they could not buy it at all.

Maj. ROGERS, who was among the prisoners, had been a prisoner for some months past, had been exchanged and only five days ago got back South.

Yesterday a train of twelve wagons, which were out for forage from Gen. QUIMBY's Division, at Moscow, were captured by a band of guerrillas a few miles South of this place.

Rumors have reached here through contrabands and others that the enemy is being heavily reinforced at Abbeville, and intend to make a decided stand at the Tallahatchie, which is just this side of Abbeville; but notwithstanding these rumors, their falling back wherever our army approaches seems to indicate that their policy for the war in the West is to be guided altogether by the course of events in Virginia. They are simply acting on the defensive, endeavoring only to hold us at bay while large numbers of their troops are drawn from the West to be concentrated in Virginia. Let us but gain one decided victory, then, and Gen. GRANT's army will sweep Mississippi and encamp on the shores of the Gulf in less than sixty days.

Yesterday a company of guerrillas made a raid into the town of Somerville, about eighteen miles northwest of here. The object of the raid, aside from what they might plunder, seems to have been to secure conscripts for the rebel army at Abbeville. About twenty of the citizens of Somerville were conscripted and forced off to serve in the rebel army. The guerrillas also captured a number of teams loaded with cotton, and several cotton buyers, among whom was THOMAS BOYLE, Esq., a gentleman of wealth, who lives near Bolivar, and who is supposed to have had a large amount of money with him. Persons who were in the town at the time, say that the conscripts went very unwillingly, and more like prisoners who would run away on the first opportunity, than men who would do the enemy any real service.

GEN. GRANT'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—*First*—The following officers are announced as the Staff and Staff Corps of this Department, and will be recognized and obeyed accordingly:

Brig.-Gen. J. D. Webster, Superintendent Military Railroads.

Lieut.-Col. John A. Rawlins, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Col. T. Lyle Dickey, Chief of Cavalry.

Col. Wm. S. Hillyer, Aid-de-Camp and Provost-Marshal General.

Col. Clark B. Lagow, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General.

Col. Geo. P. Ihrie, Jr., Aid-de-Camp and Superintendent of Military Telegraphs.

Col. George G. Pride, Chief Engineer of Military Railroads.

Lieut.-Col. W. L. Duff, Chief of Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. J. P. Hawkins, Chief of Subsistence Department.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Reynolds, Chief of Quartermaster's Department.

Surgeon Horace R. Wirtz, Chief of Medical Department.

Major Wm. R. Rowley, Aid-de-Camp and Mustering Officer.

Capt. T. S. Bowers, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. F. E. Prime, Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. James H. Wilson, Chief of Topographical Engineers.

Lieut. S. C. Lyford, Chief of Ordnance Department.

By command of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

TO COTTON DEALERS.

AN ORDER FROM MAJOR-GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—1. In addition to permits from the Treasury Department, all persons are required to have a permit from the local Provost-Marshal at the post before purchasing cotton or other Southern products in this Department, and shipping the same North.

2. It will be regarded as evidence of disloyalty for persons to go beyond the lines of the army to purchase cotton or other products, and all contracts made for such articles, in advance of the army, or for cotton in the field, are null and void, and all parties so offending will be expelled from the Department.

3. Freight agents on military railroads will report daily to the post Provost-Marshal all cotton or other private property shipped by them, and when shipments are made by persons who have not the proper permits, notice will be given, by telegraph, to the Provost-Marshal of Columbus, Ky., who will seize the goods for the benefit of Government.

4. The Federal army being now in the occupancy of West Tennessee to the Mississippi line, and it being no part of the policy of the Government to oppress or cause unnecessary suffering to those who are not in active rebellion, hereafter, until otherwise directed, licenses will be granted by District Commanders to loyal persons at all military stations within the Department, to keep for sale, subject to the Treasury regulations, such articles as are of prime necessity for families, and sell the same to all citizens who have taken, or may voluntarily take, the oath of allegiance, and who have permits from the Provost-Marshal, obtained under oath, that all goods to be purchased are for their own and their family's use, and that no part thereof is for sale or for the use of any person other than those named in the permit. Permits so given will be good until countermanded, and all violations of trading permits will be punished by the forfeiture of the permit, fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of a Military Commission.

5. Particular attention is called to existing orders prohibiting the employment or use of Government teams for hauling private property. All cotton brought to stations or places for shipment in this Department, by Government teams, will be seized by the Quartermaster's Department for the benefit of the Government, and persons claiming such property expelled from the Department. It is made the duty of all officers, and especially of local Provost Marshals, to see that this order is rigidly enforced.

By command of
Major-General U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. GRANT ON PILLAGING.

Gen. GRANT has been provoked to the issue of the following order by the excesses which his men committed in their recent march from Corinth to Bolivar:

"It is with extreme regret that the General commanding has had his attention called to the gross acts of vandalism committed by some of the men comprising the two wings of the army, on the march from Corinth and Bolivar to this place. Houses have been plundered and burned down, fencing destroyed, and citizens frightened, without an inquiry into their *status* in this rebellion; cattle and hogs shot, and stock driven off, without any observance of the rules prescribed in general orders for taking such property for public use.

Such acts are punishable with death by the Articles of War and existing orders. They are calculated to destroy the efficiency of an army, and to make open enemies of those who before, if not friends, were, at least, non-combatants. Officers are more to blame for these acts of violence than the men who committed them, and in future will be held to a strict accountability. If they will perform their duty, obedience can be enforced in the ranks.

In future marches all men will be kept in the ranks, and regimental commanders held accountable for their conduct. It is the duty of regimental commanders—and within their power, if they are worthy of the position they hold—to enforce attention to duty on the part of company officers.

"All derelictions of duty within any regiment in the future will be reported by brigade commanders, through the proper channel, to headquarters of the wing to which they belong, to the end that the offenders may be brought to trial, or immediate dismissal from the service and publicly disgraced.

All men who straggle from the companies and are captured by the enemy will be reported to General Headquarters, so that they may be dishonorably discharged, whereby they will forfeit all back and future pay and allowances, and Government will be protected from exchanging a prisoner captured in actual conflict for one who, by his worthlessness and disregard for the service, has become a captive."

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAGRANGE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

For the last four days there has been a perfect stagnation in affairs here, not a skirmish, not a single scouting party, not even a rumor from any direction. The position of the army remains about the same, except that Gen. QUIMBY's Division has been detached from Gen. HAMILTON's column, and moved to Moscow, twelve miles west of this place, on the Memphis and Charleston Road, forming at present the left wing of the army.

This move leaves a gap of only about thirty-seven miles between our armies to the westward, and places a *cordon* of armies along the south line of Tennessee in the following order: Gen. SHERMAN, at Memphis; Gen. QUIMBY, at Moscow; Gen. MCPHER-

[illegible], at Lagrange, and Gen. HAMILTON, from Grand Junction to Corinth. The widest gaps are between Memphis and Moscow, and for ten or fifteen miles west of Corinth, but the whole distance of those unoccupied spaces is scouted every day, and communication is open along the entire line from Memphis to Pittsburgh Landing, about a hundred and [illegible] miles. This is the front of the Army of Tennessee, soon, it may be hoped, to be called the Army of Mississippi.

A few days ago the impression prevailed here that SHERMAN would move out to form the left wing of the army, but the disposition of QUIMBY's Division at Moscow, and the continual arrival of reinforcements both here and at Memphis, looks as though the Winter campaign was to be prosecuted on a grander scale than before suspected. With a front as broad as the State of Mississippi, the Federal army is poised, as it were, on the northern boundary of Dixie, gathering strength for the descent. How soon that will be, nobody but Gen. GRANT, if even he, can tell.

In front, our advance guard is now at Davis' Mills, about six miles south of Lagrange, all of our forces having returned from Holly Springs several days ago, and, at leaving, it was neither occupied by our forces nor those of the enemy.

The rebel front is at present behind the Tallahatchee River, about twenty miles south of Holly Springs. Their cavalry are said to be scouting the country along the north side of the Tallahatchee, but will undoubtedly cross that river at the approach of any considerable force.

The Tallahatchee, running from northeast to southwest, and half across the State, will probably be their first line of resistance. Prisoners and refugees report that the enemy has cannon planted to command every ford on the river above Abbyville, but that they will only make a resistance there in order to gain time to fall back to Grenada, if they should be attacked soon. The rebel camp rumor is that the grand battle is to be fought at Grenada, *if they don't conclude to fall back to Jackson, Miss.* Nothing reliable can be arrived at as to the number of the rebel forces. There is no doubt they were over estimated when they were figured at fifty thousand at Holly Springs, and it is probable they are over estimated now at thirty thousand at Abbyville.

Stringent orders were issued day before yesterday, prohibiting any person on any pretext whatever from passing to the South of Wolf river. What the sudden stringency is for is yet unknown. It cannot be to prevent the carrying of information to the enemy of any sudden movement, for I defy the shrewdest guesser, having full range of the camp, to see the slightest symptoms of a speedy move.

AFFAIRS AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

IN THE FIELD, THREE MILES FROM
GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 16, 1862.

Last evening four citizens came into our lines at Davis' Mills, and reported the condition of affairs at Holly Springs after our departure.

Early in the morning the enemy began to throw out his pickets, evidently expecting to renew the skirmishing of the preceding day. Of course they found no opposition, and came into town without difficulty. The room in the Court-house occupied by our Provost-Marshal, Lieut. BUDD, was the object of their particular solicitude. Here were the records of the county, and it was feared the Yankees had in wantonness destroyed them. They were undisturbed, however, excepting the books containing the list of taxable property in the county, the surveys, the roads, and the county maps. They took the railway on their route hither, and when near Coldwater, report that they saw three companies of rebel cavalry marching toward Holly Springs from the North. This was probably a battalion, which had during the night made the detour of the town, and struck the Grand Junction road, not far from Coldwater, with the intention of catching us napping, and attacking us in the rear. If this was their intention, they were grievously disappointed, since we were then ten miles away.

A negro came in also, late last night, who left Holly Springs at 10 o'clock in the morning, and brought the latest news from the rebels. They had retaken possession of the town, and, as well as the citizens were extremely indignant at the capture of the officers of the Confederate army, who were taken prisoners and carried away with us. The negro to whom we were indebted for the knowledge of their presence, was taken possession of by a crowd of excited citizens and soldiers, and hung on a gallows without the form of a trial. The one who brought the intelligence informed us of the presence of the valuable horses captured, and preparations were being made to inflict summary punishment upon him. His mistress informed him of their hospitable intentions, and he, under the pretence of going for water, went leisurely to the spring, when he took to his heels and did not slack his pace until he reached our lines. The story of this man is thought to be worthy of credence, and a record of the fact was made, with the names of the principal participators in the outrage. When the next expedition reaches Holly Springs, I very much mistake the temper of the army, if they do not take terrible vengeance.

It may be a matter of interest to the public to have a published list of Gen. HAMILTON's Staff, and I reproduce the order of appointment:

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 11, 1862.

GENERAL FIELD ORDER No. 9.—The following are announced as the Staff of the General commanding:

Col. J. V. DuBois, Chief of Staff.
Capt. R. M. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. E. T. Pearce, A. D. C.
Lieut. W. P. Wheeler, A. D. C.
Capt. W. A. Dewey, A. A. D. C.
Lieut. Z. G. Bryan, A. A. A. General.
Col. W. L. Lothrop, Chief of Artillery.
Surgeon A. B. Campbell, Medical Director.
Capt. L. S. Metcalf, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. J. W. Mott, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. J. C. Cameron, Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig.-Gen. C. S. HAMILTON.
Capt. R. M. SAWYER, A. A. General.

EXPERIENCES UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Lagrange, Tenn., under date of Nov. 17, gives the following account of his experiences under a flag of truce which was sent to Holly Springs to return Capt. WM. CLARK, attached to Gen. VAN DORN's Staff as Commissary of Subsistence, and Capt. T. W. HARRIS, Assistant Adjutant-General of Col. ORR's Brigade, Mississippi Volunteers, who were captured by Col. LEE and paroled by Gen. GRANT. The correspondent says:

"The escort was commanded by Lieut. SHERLOCK, of Gen. GRANT's body-guard, and consisted of Corp. FRETZ, private STEWART, and myself. The first ten miles of the road was the one taken by Gen. McPHERSON the week before, and not new to me; but the remainder of the ride was through a section of country rarely profaned by the tread of 'Northern vandals.' The country lying between Lagrange and Holly Springs is a magnificent agricultural district, and every mile of the road runs through plantations fit for princes. The traveler never loses sight of cotton-fields white with the argosies of untold thousands of dollars' worth of the staple; but, alas! standing unpicked in the field. Occasionally a planter seems to have secured his crop, for the fields are bare; but, whether it is sold or hidden in the woods till the returning of peace or a better opportunity to sell, or burned by the rebel guerrillas that have passed over whole sections like destroying angels, no passing inquirer can ever learn. On some plantations the work of picking cotton was commenced, and evidently suddenly abandoned.

In these cases the out-houses in the fields were found half full of unginned cotton, just as emptied from the negroes' baskets, and the baskets left standing between the cotton-rows in the fields, some empty, some half filled, others filled, precisely as they were when the panic seized the master or overseer, inducing a hasty departure. Nine-tenths of the white population have left their homes, driving away nearly all the live stock, and taking all the youngest and best servants who didn't escape in the *melée* of removal. After leaving our pickets, we saw but two white persons before arriving at Holly Springs. These were rebel cavalrymen, who professed to have furloughs, but were probably deserters. Being on a peaceful mission, we had no right to detain them. The negroes left in possession by the exodus of their masters are generally found basking in the sun or cracking hickory-nuts. To the question of why they are not picking cotton, you are answered with a grin. They have enough to eat, no work to do, and are supremely happy. Their only want is salt. The more provident among them are saving a little cotton, hoping to exchange it for salt. In one or two places we found something like a united effort to save the crop by the blacks, and one 'contraband' assured me he would have twenty-five bales ready for market within two weeks. The growth of corn has been pretty evenly divided with that of cotton. Large fields of it meet the eye on every side, and, while not standing so heavy on the ground as in Illinois, is fully as well eared. Thousands of acres stand untouched.

We expected to meet the rebel pickets a few miles this side of Holly Springs, and were not authorized to proceed further than the latter place. No enemy appearing, we rode into the village about dusk. All stores, shops and places of business were closed. Not a hotel or livery stable was open, and a dozen inquiries failed to obtain an ear of corn for our horses, or even a stable to put them in. Our prisoners then stated who we were, and the object of our visit, when a dozen men stepped forward with offers of all we needed. (It *does* make a difference whose ox is gored.) After seeing our beasts properly cared for, we were taken in charge by Capt. CLARK, introduced to his family and a large number of friends, were entertained in the most kindly and generous manner possible, and our horses returned to us in fine condition in the morning.

Camp life having induced the habit of early rising, we were out early in the morning, and, in company with the Captain, rode through most of the principal streets, and had a good view of this, the handsomest of all Southern towns I have yet seen. Your readers will remember it lies on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 22 miles south of Grand Junction, is the capital of Marshall County, Miss., has a population of about 3,500, contains many excellent churches and public buildings, a female seminary, and is on the highest site in the State. A hill to the westward of the town limits is 710 feet above the level of the sea. Before the commencement of the war it must have been one of the most charming places in the Union. It lays sufficiently undulating to please the eye, and contains many elegant private residences. Even at the present, after its occupancy by a portion of the Confederate army for months, and being preyed upon and harassed by the advance guards of both armies, it retains enough native and artificial beauty to elicit the admiration of any one. Several Southern notabilities resided here. Perhaps the most elegant mansion here belongs to Col. WATERS, a member of Gen. BRAGG's Staff, Gen. PUGH, (a brother of Rev. [illegible],) owns a property here also, of humble pretensions—the last house in the town that would be suspected of belonging to the brother of a President. The dépôt grounds and buildings are superior to most I have seen. The latter are substantially built of brick, and embrace commodious engine-houses, machine-shops and out-buildings, in addition to the passenger and freight dépôts. Within two weeks all the movable machinery has been taken out and removed to some point further South, where, like that taken from Jackson, Tenn., it probably stands on open platform cars on some side-track of the road, exposed to the weather, and becoming worthless for every purpose save that of old iron. All that could not be removed was destroyed, but the tracks and buildings remain in good condition. Near by the dépôt, three hospital buildings were erected by the Confederates, of a character vastly above those usually put up for such purposes, and which Col. LEE found to contain about fifty convalescents, on his sudden entry into the place. As a handsome, pretty town, too much cannot be said of Holly Springs; nor as a military position, too little. It is wholly untenable by any army, on account of scarcity of [illegible], [illegible] but few points of defence, and offers many of attack.

"Up to this time we had neither seen or heard anything of rebel pickets, but, about 9 o'clock in the morning, two rode into the place, and were soon informed of our presence by a noisy, blatant 'limb of the law,' (whose name we shall not now mention,) who gave it as his opinion that the flag of truce was a humbug, that we were there to 'spy out the land,' and that we should be arrested, tried, condemned and hung as spies. Considering that our forces had left the place but the day before, after occupying it two days, and that the Confederates had not occupied it since, and that we had just returned two of his townsmen, taken by us prisoners of war, the impudence was refreshingly rare and original. The joke was, the two pickets seemed inclined to act on his advice, and told Lieut. SHERLOCK they should be compelled to take him to Gen. VAN DORN's headquarters. The Lieutenant politely informed them that two such men as they were couldn't take one side of him, when the argument ended. A citizen or two sided with the pickets, but Capts. CLARK and HARRIS, hearing of it, came forward indignantly to return with us if any further molestation occurred or was threatened. The sapient defenders of the Sunny South concluded not to attempt an arrest.

Just then a long funeral procession came winding over the hill from the southward, in dismal array, and attracted the attention of everyone. Nobody knew anything about it. Its near approach proved it to be another flag of truce, bound from Gen. PEMBERTON to Gen. SHERMAN, at Memphis. The flag itself was of 'magnificent proportions,' as large as a bed sheet, mounted on a pole at least ten feet long. If the object of the mission bears any proportion to the size of the flag borne, momentous results depend on it.

The trip afforded many opportunities of conversing with Southern men and women, and very naturally the engrossing subject was the war, its purposes and probable results. All deplore it. All desire peace. All say the war can only end in separation. These seem to be foregone conclusions to every one we met. They admit our superiority in numbers and resources, but depend on what they term 'the righteousness of their cause,' the unity and determination of Southern people, and the immense advantage they possess in acting on the defensive, selecting their own battle-grounds, and compelling us to fight them when and where they please. The women are, if possible, a thousand fold more violent and intense in their prejudices than the men, and are driving every able-bodied man into the rebel army. Scarcely one remains in whole sections, and these are contemptuously treated by almost all. As new converts are most zealous, so Northern men, who have settled in the South and own slaves, are the most headlong supporters of the war. The Capt. CLARK, returned by Lieut. SHERLOCK, was born in Essex, Vt., was a member of Gov. FAIRBANK's family, graduated at Amherst College, went to Holly Springs and married into an excellent family a few years ago, and joined the first regiment raised in Mississippi for the Confederacy. In conversing with a lady, I expressed my suprise that 'a Northern woman' would advocate such principles. She indignantly denied being a Northern woman, but her laughing companions admitted she was born and educated there. Her language and address betrayed it."

AFFAIRS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 22.

A gentleman direct from Fort Henry, informs us that, at the time he left, the river was still too low for any but very light boats, with light loads, as far up as the mouth of Sandy, which is four miles above Fort Henry. An empty steamer of the smallest size cannot pass the obstructions at and near Duck River Suck. The obstructions are of two kinds; one consists of bars and chains of rocks, the other, of NAPPIER's regiment of guerrillas, with some artillery, located so as to command the river at the obstructed point. The artillery were taken off the boats burnt at this point, early last Summer, by these same rebels. A rise of water, and Col. LOWE's military operations will probably relieve the enemy of both between this and Christmas. Our informant has been among the people of that region considerably, and talked with them freely, and finds them sick of the war and anxious for peace, or a truce, or any arrangement that will stop the fighting even for a time, and he finds that they are determined to plant cotton and tobacco next year as early as possible. This year they were deterred from planting more than small patches, not the tenth part of the usual crops.

A Quartermaster the other day, in traveling alone from Fort Donelson to Fort Henry, in turning a short curve in the road, was suddenly confronted by three of NAPPIER's guerrillas, with shot-guns cocked, and ordered to surrender, and seeing that it was, probably, the best thing he could do, he complied, and was taken some forty miles to the rebel camp, where they took his horse, equipments and all the money he had, except three five-dollar Treasury notes, which they pronounced worthless, and then, after relieving him of his overcoat and other clothing that they judged he could do without, they allowed him to depart.

The camps are overrun with negroes of all sorts, sizes and ages, and this is the case at Forts Henry, Hieman and Donelson.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

Last night I telegraphed you that the rebels had evacuated Murfreesboro and retired to Tallahoma. To-day the grapevine says that the rebels at Murfreesboro have been strongly reinforced and that they are going to attack us. "Lay not that flattering unction to your soul." They are not going to do anything of the sort. They know very well that they cannot, dare not cope with us, and I am satisfied will not attempt any offensive measures. But they will doubtless make a grand effort at defending the position they have assumed beyond Duck River. But I am satisfied there will be no battle this side of Duck River, which stream and its parallel, Elk River, I advise you to study, and imagine the high ridge of table land lying between the two as the chosen position of the rebels.

I have gleaned from different headquarters in the city, rebel and Union, considerable information relative to the Union army now in Tennessee, and I herewith send you all I know on the subject. I expressed some time ago the opinion that BRAGG's army would, instead of remaining in East Tennessee, or going to Virginia, hurry to Chattanooga by rail, and thence march into Middle Tennessee. BRAGG doubtless imagined that he might beat BUELL to Nashville, and did actually attempt it, but fortunately for us Gen. BUELL ceased to command the army, and Gen. ROSECRANS did. I find my surmise has been correct, but I do not claim to have the gift of prophecy, inasmuch as what he has done, was all that BRAGG could have reasonably been expected to do. The story about going to Virginia was simply nonsense. It is not probable that KIRBY SMITH's corps has gone there, though it lies within reach of the Capital, and has no enemy to watch at Cumberland Gap. This corps has remained in East Tennessee, and Gen. BRAGG, with two corps of his Kentucky army, is now in Middle Tennessee, and within forty miles of Nashville. The following is a nearly correct summary of the organization of his army. I obtained it from rebel sources in this city, and, though such a thing is probable, I do not think it exaggerated:

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, commanding.

RIGHT WING.

Lieut.-Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, commanding.

First Division—Maj.-Gen. Thomas B. Buckner. Composed of three Brigades, one of which is commanded by Gen. Chatmers, who was so badly used up at Munfordsville, Ky.

Second Division—Maj.-Gen. Frank Cheatham. Composed of three brigades. Brig.-Gen. Maney, Brig.-Gen. Donelson, and Brig.-Gen. Stuart.

—— *Division*—Maj.-Gen. Samuel R. Anderson. Composed of raw Tennessee conscripts.

—— *Division*—Maj.-Gen. John C. Breckinridge. Composed of three brigades. Brig.-Gen. Maxey, Brig.-Gen. Hansen, Brig.-Gen. Ledbetter.

LEFT WING.

Lieut.-Gen. WM. J. HARDEE, commanding.

—— *Division*—Maj.-Gen. Withers. Composed of three brigades.

—— *Division*—Maj.-Gen. R. W. Anderson. Composed of three brigades.

—— *Division*—Brig.-Gen. Wood. Composed of three Brigades.

BRAGG is the ranking officer, as the rank of General is higher than that of Lieutenant-General. POLK, HARDEE and SMITH were among the late appointees of the rebel War Department, and doubtless deserved their promotion, if the rebel standard is taken into consideration. STUART deserved promotion, and, I believe, got it for his horse-stealing expedition into Pennsylvania. Certainly, SMITH, POLK and HARDEE deserve the same honors after going into Kentucky and stealing indiscriminately all kinds of articles. Gen. SAM. ANDERSON has no commission from the rebels, but is only a State officer of Tennessee. The forces which he commands are conscripts yet in camps of instruction, and not likely to be put forward in any engagement likely to elapse soon. The following figures estimating this force are not my own, but have been compiled by a brother of one of the Major-Generals commanding in BRAGG's army. They may be exaggerated, but it will be wise to admit his figures to be correct, and prepare to meet 50,000 men

RIGHT WING.

Buckner, about	7,000
Cheatham, about	8,000
S. R. Anderson, about	5,000
Breckinridge, about	7,000
Right wing	27,000

LEFT WING.

Withers, about	6,000	
R. W. Anderson, about	8,000	
Wood, about	6,000	
Total infantry		47,000

CAVALRY.

Forrest	2,500	
Stearns	800	
Morgan	500	
Total cavalry		3,800

ARTILLERY.

Estimate, 18 batteries—108 guns	2,700
Total force	53,200

WHERE THE REBELS ARE STATIONED.

The most reliable intelligence is that the rebels have retired to Tullahoma, although I give you the benefit of the doubt, and the grapevine mentioned previously. The main army, it must be remembered, was never at Murfreesboro, only the divisions of BRECKINRIDGE and S. R. ANDERSON being there. FORREST was at Lagrange, but has [illegible], and MORGAN and STEARNS have also fallen back [illegible] their supports retired. I have no particulars of the evacuation of Munfordsville. The best information places the rebels as follows:

On yesterday morning a division of rebel troops marched into Shelbyville; it is supposed by officers here to have been BRECKINRIDGE's force falling back; others assert that it was ANDERSON's Division moving forward. The rebels say that BRAGG is advancing. Rebels who were sent away from here by Gen. ROSECRANS have written back from Murfreesboro that JEFF. DAVIS has required BRAGG to contest every inch of ground in the State. Of course BRAGG will do it—the rebels say it's just like him.

BUCKNER's Division had been encamped on Duck River, not far from the junction of Thompson's Creek with that stream. He was engaged for some time in building Winter quarters for his men, but this work has been stopped. It is doubtful whether BUCKNER thinks his men can do without them, or won't need them.

I should not be surprised at all to hear that the rebels are retreating to beyond the Tennessee River, on the ground that they came into the country now occupied by them to try what could be done by a dash at Nashville.

CHEATHAM's Division is at Tullahoma. WITHERS, ANDERSON and WOOD are camped in the same vicinity. Their whole force has been engaged in fortifying the hills along Duck River for two weeks.

Gen. BRAGG reached Tullahoma on the 13th of November, but the army had preceded him several days.

Railroad communication is perfect from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, and the rebels draw their half-ration-able supply from that quarter.

Gen. SHERIDAN's Division changed camp to-day, marching through the city for that purpose.

There are no signs of a forward movement immediately.

COURIER LINES IN GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12. 1. In establishing Courier Lines a commissioned officer must be placed in charge of each line, who will be held strictly responsible that the line is kept in perfect order. He will habitually be at the station of most importance, but will frequently ride the whole length of his line to see that it is in order. He will collect all information that may affect the movements and subsistence of troops, and make a written report of the same to the Chief of Courier Lines at these headquarters. This report will embrace information as to what roads and by-paths cross and branch from the line, and at what points, where and how far they extend, and the nature of the road. Also, the name of any prominent points and individuals on the line, and their distance from one of its extremities. He will report upon the forage, what kind and what points it can be delivered on the road. These reports will be made as soon as possible after the line is established.

2. The stations will be from four to six miles apart, according to circumstances, and there should never be less than six men at a station. At each station there will always be kept two horses saddled and bridled, ready to move at a moment's notice, with no extra articles on the saddle to impede their movements. The other horses can be groomed and fed whilst the two are saddled. Courier stations will answer the purpose of videttes on the road on which they are established, always keeping themselves on the alert, and never suffering themselves to be captured. If a capture is *inevitable*, the dispatch must be destroyed. When a courier is bearing a dispatch, he must move at a fast gallop to the first station on the road, hand the dispatch immediately to the courier ready to move at that station, who will proceed like the one before him. If marked *immediate* and *important*, he must move at the half speed of the horse. They will then walk their horses back to the station from which they started. An officer or non-commissioned officer will be at each end of the line to receipt for dispatches.

3. Courier stations will always pick up stragglers and forward them to the nearest general headquarters. This order is *imperative*.

4. Couriers will never receive order from any person except the officer placed immediately over them. If strangers, they must give the most satisfactory evidence of their authority to give them orders.

5. When a party is started to establish a courier line, they must be supplied with at least three days' rations. Before these rations are consumed the stations will be supplied with additional rations from the command furnishing the party.

6. Whenever a courier line is removed or established it will be immediately reported to the Chief of Couriers. By command of

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.
ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Lieut.-Col. and Chief of Staff.

OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

THE MURDER OF SIXTEEN UNION MEN.

We find the following letter in the Frankfort *Commonwealth*:

CRAB ORCHARD, Ky., Oct. 31, 1862.

On Saturday, the 25th inst., I started in pursuit of Capt. H. KING and his two sons, and R. M. SINGLETON. I reached Knox County on Monday, the 27th inst., and there heard that there had been sixteen men hung, at or near Cumberland Ford, by the rebels. On the next day I started in search of the place, accompanied by Wm. H. Polk, Judge of Knox County Court, John G. Amos, Wm. York, Hugh H. York, Esq., Milton York, Coroner, W. F. Westfield, U. H. Smith, Saul G. Smith, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Company H. S. M. Smith, A. F. Bangham, Edward Hoane, A. Britton and others. We proceeded in search of the place. About half a mile from the Ford (due west) on the south side of the river, near a dead cherry tree, about half way from the river to the woods, we found a pit, removed the slight covering of dirt, and there was presented the most horrible sight that ever human eyes beheld in a Christian land. Sixteen men, in one pile, some of them with their hands tied behind them, some with a rope about their necks, some on their backs, some on their faces, some stripped to their shirt and drawers, some with apparently their own clothing on. They were in such a state of putrefaction that they could not be recognized by their features. From the appearance of the hair and beard, Capt. KING and two sons, and R. M. SINGLETON were four of the number in that horrible pile; the others were not recognized by any one present. There were three men with black hair, smartly gray; two seemed to be large men; one had on gray jeans pants; one with pants that looked like reddish tweed; one tall man with Union cavalry clothes on. The most of them were in their sock feet. There was a considerable scar on the top of the head of one of the old men; also, one of them had on his right hand little finger a light, plain gold ring, with three letters neatly engraved on the inside, "J. W. N." also "X., XII., X.," which seem to have been cut with the point of a penknife. One young man had on his finger, next to his little finger, a cameo ring with a set on it. I suppose it was on R. M. SINGLETON. After we had made an examination, we cleaned out the pit, and placed them back as well as the nature of the case would admit. We then erected a temporary stone wall around it, and filled it up, and rounded it up in the middle, so as to make their burial sufficiently deep. They would have been taken up by the good citizens of Knox County and interred in coffins, but the surrounding country was stripped of plank of all kinds, which rendered a more humane burial impossible. The above-named rings can be seen at my house, in Lincoln County, between the Louisville and Lancaster turnpike, about five miles from Crab Orchard, or will be sent to any point at the request of any bereaved friends. Also, some pieces of clothing may be seen at the residence of Judge Pope, of Knox County. I also refer all inquiring friends to the Judge, who is a patriot and a gentleman.

C. E. HOBBS.

THE ARMY OF KENTUCKY.

ORDERS BY GEN. GILMORE.

The Lexington, Ky., papers publish the following series of orders issued by Brig.-Gen. GILMORE:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
ARMY OF KENTUCKY, GEORGETOWN, Ky.,
Oct. 22d, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—The practice indulged in by some of the officers and men of this division, of enticing colored people within the lines, is becoming an evil of such magnitude as to demand the immediate and rigorous application of a remedy.

It is demoralizing to an army to be encumbered with non-combatant hangers-on of any kind or class, and they will not be allowed in this division, except under such restrictions as will place them within direct and entire control from these headquarters.

It is especially made the duty of guards and of brigade and regimental commanders to refuse admission within the lines to that class of people known as "contrabands."

All those now within the lines, or that may hereafter in any way gain access thereto, will at once be taken in charge by the Division Quartermaster, and reported to these headquarters, for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, Captain and A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—The Brigadier-General commanding observes, with extreme mortification, a reckless disposition on the part of some of the men in this division to indulge a propensity for marauding and petty pilfering. An act that would be theft in times of peace, can be characterized by no other name in time of war. Such conduct, besides being in the highest degree disgraceful to the perpetrators, is a gross violation of the individual rights of others, brings scandal upon a just and righteous cause, and is directly subversive of discipline and military efficiency. It will, in future, be met with the severest punishment known to military usage.

It is made the duty of brigade, regimental and company commanders to put a stop at once to such conduct within their respective commands.

Commissioned officers are ordered to arrest, at all times and places, enlisted men guilty of taking private property of whatever kind or character.

Provisions, forage and fuel for this command, will be furnished by the Division Commissary or Quartermaster. No other officers have authority to do so, or to seize any property for the use of the troops.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, Captain and A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—1. It has come to the knowledge of the Brigadier-General Commanding that members of the Provost Guard of this city have, on several occasions, committed gross violations of their orders while conducting searches, and have otherwise behaved in a manner highly disgraceful to themselves as men and soldiers.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Provost Guard are expressly forbidden to enter any house, or search any premises without written orders from the Provost Marshal to do so.

All searches will be conducted in an orderly, quiet and respectful manner.

Members of the Provost Guard are also forbidden to ask for, or receive meals or refreshments at any private or public house, or to take or molest any private property whatsoever.

2. The sale of intoxicating liquors to enlisted men within the limits of this city is prohibited.

3. Citizens and others are requested to report all violations of this order.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, Capt. and Ass. Adj.-Gen.

THE HANGING OF REBEL SOLDIERS IN KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writes from London, Ky., under date of Nov. 19, giving the circumstances of the hanging of rebels at PITMAN's and HACKNEY's. He says:

"The facts are simply as follows: After the murder of Capt. H. KING, his two sons, and some fifteen others by KIRBY SMITH's command at Cumberland Ford, in Knox County, while on the retreat from Kentucky, WILLIAM KING (a brother of Capt. H. KING,) and some five or six other men, went from near Crab Orchard to the Ford after the remains of Capt. KING and his sons. On their return they found two rebel soldiers at JOHN PITMAN's, three miles north of this place. Without any provocation whatever, they took them from the house and hung them, and then shot them. These rebels had been paroled; one of them had a broken leg, and was unable to get out of bed at the time. The other had been waiting on him. Mr. PITMAN was not at home at the time; his family pleaded for the rebels, but all to no purpose. They were hung, as above stated. KING and his comrades passed on to R. HACKNEY's, in Rockcastle County. There they found two other rebels, who had also been paroled, and were at HACKNEY's, sick; these they took from the house a short distance and hung. Thus it turns out that the 'loyal citizens in the vicinity' had nothing at all to do with the hanging of these men.

And whilst the 'loyal citizens in the vicinity' deprecate, condemn and abhor the conduct of KIRBY SMITH's command, for the brutal murder of Capt. KING and others at Cumberland Ford, and whilst they regard the act as an outrage, disgraceful to an army having any pretensions to civilization—yet the 'loyal citizens of this vicinity' by no means sanction the conduct of WILLIAM KING and his comrades, in the hanging of those rebels at PITMAN's and HACKNEY's, as above stated. These unfortunate rebels had nothing to do with the hanging of Capt. KING and his sons at the Ford; they were not within forty miles of the place when it happened. Yet they are seized upon and hung—not by the 'loyal citizens of the vicinity,' but by WILLIAM KING, and others from near Crab Orchard."

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The St. Louis *Republican* corrects the statement that Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet is below Vicksburgh, and that there are no other obstacles to the navigation of the river than those at that point. It says: This was the case a few months ago, but FARRAGUT, hearing that it was the intention of the rebels to erect strong batteries at Bayou Sara, above Baton Rouge, and fearing a blockade of his vessels, withdrew, and retired to New-Orleans. Since then, use has been found for the Southern fleet in the Gulf coast service, and the Confederates have been left to do pretty much as they wished on the Mississippi, between Vicksburgh and the Red River. The steamboats that ran up the latter stream and the Yazoo on the approach of our gunboats, have been brought out, and for months have been in the carrying trade from Baton Rouge to Tallalula, Miss., a distance of three hundred miles.

There is no doubt that strong works, built by the most skillful engineers in the Southern army, have been erected between Vicksburgh and the extreme upper point on the Mississippi held by the gunboats of Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet. One of the fortifications is at Port Hudson and another at Tunica Bend. The most important of these is at the former—Port Hudson. Port Hudson, in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, though a place of but 300 inhabitants, has been one of considerable business, as in former years large amounts of cotton and sugar were shipped from there. It is the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad—a little road that extends some 22 miles in a northeast direction, to the Amite River. The town is situated on the White Cliffs, twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge, and fifty-one miles below the mouth of Red River. The heaviest batteries are on GIBBONS' plantation, and command the narrowest point in the Mississippi River below St. Louis. The nature of the surrounding country is peculiar. On the East side of the river there are, between Bayou Sara and Port Hudson, a distance of less than thirty miles, half a dozen water-courses, bayous and long swamps, while on the South side Port Hudson is scarcely less unapproachable from the rear. The enemy's position cannot be attacked from the West side of the river.

The appearances are, that the rebels will endeavor to retain what part of the Mississippi they now possess to the end. The lower fortifications are for the protection of navigation on the Red River, which is of the greatest importance to the enemy. Large quantities of supplies have gone forward to the Southern armies, over this stream, from Texas and the northern and central portions of Louisiana. The beef cattle have nearly all been transported *via* Red River. Lately, too, that great desideratum in the South, *salt*, has been found in large quantities on this stream, and is now being taken off and distributed through Dixie at the rate, as we see it stated, of ten thousand bushels a day.

Truly it is no small work before our military authorities of the West, to open the Mississippi and keep it clear. Delay, however necessary it may be, is nevertheless strengthening the rebels wonderfully, and it is no wonder that there is considerable impatience on the part of the people to see our Federal columns moving forward with determination to the accomplishment of the labor which is expected of them.

OPERATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

GEN. BLUNT'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE
ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, CAMP EWING,
BENTON COUNTY, Ark., Nov. 12, 1862.

We are now occupying one of the most wealthy counties in the State of Arkansas. Our army consists of the Kansas Division, three brigades, commanded as follows: First Brigade by Gen. SALOMON; Second Brigade by Col. WEERE; Third Brigade by Col. CLOUD—all under Brig.-Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT. This division is now acting in conjunction with the division under Gen. SCHOFIELD, who at the present writing is some 25 miles north of here, at the noted Elk Horn Tavern, or perhaps better known as the Pea Ridge battle-ground. SCHOFIELD's and BLUNT's forces may be set down at about 20,000 men, with an abundance of artillery, and generally well appointed arms.

We are in the vicinity of four flouring mills, with large quantities of wheat and corn in the vicinity. We have taken possession of the mills and gone into the *milling business*. We are now turning out about twenty thousand pounds of flour and meal daily, with which, together with the supplies we are getting from Fort Scott, we shall soon be able to settle down to a Winter's campaign. We have just sent out a force to put the salt works in the Cherokee Nation at work. They will be able to make salt for the whole command. Hogs run wild; chickens abound; beef is plenty, and sorghum is cheap; and I might add that secesh are getting very scarce. Bushwhackers are about the only enlivening element we have. A volley from the thick jungles of brush now and then only serves to keep the boys' eyes open, and, though it is a little vexatious, it keeps us on the alert.

The fearful ravages of the rebel conscript law are everywhere most apparent. Fathers, husbands and brothers, who would have remained quietly at home, have been forced into the rebel ranks—their families left to battle with want and the inevitable abuses that follow in the wake of an army. It is hard to witness the fears of those who are not responsible for this great calamity. They plead for their last cow, the last favorite family horse, and even for the last bushel of corn; but sometimes in vain—for while the commanders and officers generally feel deeply for the miseries of these wretched people, there is a swarm of unrelenting and unscrupulous thieves that have no mercy. It is, however, to the credit of Gen. BLUNT, that he is exercising the most vigilant care that none shall suffer for bread, and that all plunderers are severely punished. Such families as desire to go North are furnished with comfortable transportation and rations.

This State (Arkansas) has got to go through the ordeal of depopulation. Men cannot live here without taking sides, and that means joining one army or the other, going South or North. It is the border over which the armies of both sides will traverse in every direction, consuming everything available that will subsist an army, and how can the helpless families live when the substance of the country is consumed? The men have gone South; the families will generally go North. The severest pestilence or famine could not produce so great an exodus as is now going on. Our commissary train starts in the morning on its return to Fort Scott, and over one hundred families go with it. This occurs tri-weekly. [illegible] it, and see when the old State of Arkansas will be a wilderness again.

To-day two of our large scouting parties have returned—one from south of this point some thirty-five miles. The scout consisted of some four hundred men, mounted, and two howitzers. As they approached the Boston Mountains, they discovered an encampment of some four hundred of the rebel State provost-guard. The two howitzers were brought to bear within about seven hundred yards, and the dogs let loose. Our men charged gallantly, and the chivalry again gave us an exhibition of their powers of locomotion. They abandoned their train and camp equipage, and fled to the mountains in consternation. Having no use for the plunder, we piled it together and made bonfires. After pursuing them over the mountains, over horribly steep and rugged roads, we gave up the chase. The condition of the country over which the scouts passed is the same as here. Almost every man is a conscript in the rebel army, and the families [illegible]. Several with the butternut garb came in our lines, having just deserted from their conscription. They report that a large amount of clothing has just been received, as well as arms, from Europe. This will enable RAINS to partially outfit his men.

Our scouts from the Indian country report the rebels under COOPER south of Fort Davis, and still moving further into Dixie. The whole of COOPER's force are disheartened, and say that there is no use to fight longer. Deserters from his army report great disaffection and a general belief that the South must yield or the North will destroy them.

We destroyed a large tannery, with great quantities of unfinished leather. The whole Southern country is destitute of leather, salt and clothing. Every old loom, in every hovel throughout the whole country, only stops when our forces knock at the door. From this source the poor devils get all they have to wear.

Mrs. Gen. RAINS left Sarcoxie, Mo., to join her spouse five days ago, under escort of some 300 bushwhackers. She is truly an ugly specimen of secesh crinoline.

I shall give you in a few days the gratifying news of the capture of two important points on the Arkansas River. We are again in possession of Fort Gibson and the whole Cherokee country.

RAINS, with a large force, is on our east flank, making his way carefully North, and will probably make a dash at Springfield, Mo., before long. There will be troops enough to attend to him, I think, in that quarter.

FROM HELENA.

GEN. HOVEY'S EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

HELENA, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

The expedition, under the command of Brig.-Gen. HOVEY, which left here on Sunday last, returned during the night. It did not accomplish the object for which it set out. Unforeseen and insurmountable difficulties arose to prevent it.

On arriving at the mouth of White River it was found much lower than had been reported, with scarcely four and a half feet on the principal bar. The river is peculiar, in having its greatest obstructions at the mouth—a fact well known to the commanding General. He succeeded in getting six miles above the mouth, fully satisfied that, having accomplished that task, he could ascend the remainder of the way without difficulty; but, contrary to his expectations and the experience of the oldest pilots, he encountered a newly formed sand-bar on which there was but thirty inches of water. Under this condition of things, no alternative was left but to disembark his troops, and proceed by land over a distance of thirty miles. But, while preparing to do so, he received dispatches recalling him to this post, in order to prepare for a more important movement.

During the time Gen. HOVEY was engaged in examining the condition of White River and the approaches to Fort Arkansas, I learned that the enemy received two regiments of reinforcements across the river at Napoleon. I learned also that the force against us amounted to about seven thousand men intrenched within a fortification mounting twenty pieces of artillery, and that they intended making a stand. If they had, there is no doubt but that the force under Gen. HOVEY would have made a second Fort Donelson of it, as they would have bagged every man of them, and at the time he received the order to return, to use the language of Gen. GRANT, "he was preparing to advance upon their works immediately."

Within the last four days there has been a number of arrivals from above, all of them loaded with troops. This morning the first installment of OSTERHAUS' Division arrived on its return, and we are in momentary expectation of Gen. STEELE, who is reported coming to resume his command. He is a brave and efficient officer, endowed with great executive powers, and very popular with his troops. His withdrawal from this post was an unfortunate event. It has cost the treasury a large amount of money, and the country still more, by delaying operations of the most important character, at a season of the year when only they can be carried on successfully in this unhealthy climate. STEELE did not return to Missouri without protesting against it as both absurd and unnecessary, for, like SCIPIO AFRICANUS, he believes that the best way to drive the Carthagenians from the walls of Rome is to carry the war into Africa.

The boatman have a hard time of it on account of the low water. All of the large boats from St. Louis have been from ten to fourteen days out, and obliged to lighten over all the bad bars, so that trips, which, on leaving St. Louis, promised big profits, turn out to be great losses.

You may look out for important operations from this point soon.

COTTON DEALERS AT CORINTH.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CORINTH,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
CORINTH, Nov. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—The General commanding having become satisfied that parties engaged in the cotton traffic have wantonly violated the rules and regulations which should govern persons engaged in that business, and also that a score of persons without a shadow of authority, are largely engaged in the purchase and sale of cotton, deems it his duty to place the following restrictions upon all parties dealing in cotton within the limits of this military district:

1. None but regularly authorized parties will be permitted to buy cotton within the limits of this district, and in order that their authority may be known, it will be necessary for them to have their permits approved at these headquarters.

3. All regularly authorized cotton merchants who employ agents to go into the country for the purchase of cotton, must employ men of unquestionable loyalty, and satisfactory proof to that effect must be submitted to the Provost-Marshal-General, who will record the name of each agent, and also that of each teamster under his charge, whose loyalty must also be satisfactorily proven, and none others will be permitted to pass the lines under any consideration.

3. It will be considered a violation of these orders for agents to employ sub-agents.

4. Parties shipping cotton from this district, before getting their permits to ship, must submit satisfactory evidence to the Provost-Marshal of the district, that each bale was bought of a loyal man, and that United States currency was the only kind of money used in the purchase of the same.

5. All persons in the service or employ of the Government are strictly forbidden dealing in cotton.

6. Any violation of these orders will be punished by a confiscation of the cotton in question, and an imprisonment of the parties so offending.

By order of Gen. C. M. DODGE.
J. C. CAMERON, Captain and Provost-Marshal-General, District of Corinth.

KANSAS.

ANOTHER CALL FOR TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION
KANSAS STATE MILITIA,
LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 17, 1862.

1. In compliance with orders from His Excellency, the Governor, and Maj.-Gen. STONE, requisition for five hundred men is hereby made upon the Northern Division of the Kansas State Militia.

2. For the information of all, it is announced that this force is called into the field by the Governor, with the approbation of Maj.-Gen. CURTIS, commanding the Department of the Missouri; that it is intended for the defence of Northern Kansas, and as an aid to the civil authorities in the execution of the law; that it will be armed and subsisted by the Government, having to rely for pay and clothing upon the future action of the State or National authorities; and that companies organized and reported under this order, inasmuch as no camp or garrison equipage has been furnished, will, as far as practicable, be assigned to duty in the immediate neighborhood where raised.

3. Infantry companies, organized under the militia law of the State, desirous of entering the service of such home-defence, upon the eastern or western border of the division, will, upon report to these headquarters, be assigned to duty.

4. Each company will be expected to supply its own transportation, on the credit of the State, for arms and subsistence from the military dépôt to camp or station.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. HALDERMAN.
GEO. A. EDDY, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

STORY OF A REFUGEE.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* gives the statement of Col. J. E. McLEAN, a native of Tennessee, but a son-in-law of a well-known dentist in Brooklyn, who was captured by the rebels in September last as he was leaving Nashville for the North. Col. McLEAN has been a persistent Union man, and raised and organized the Second Tennessee loyal regiment. After his capture he was first taken to Chattanooga, thence to Richmond, and subsequently to Chattanooga again.

After remaining at Richmond for some time, Col. McLEAN and his companion were taken back to Chattanooga and lodged in their old quarters. He ascertained that he was considered as a traitor, and would be shot. He called for a court-martial, but that was denied. Without a hearing he was condemned to suffer the penalty of the rebel law. The day before the sentence was to have been put in execution, the officer of the day visited the prison, and to his astonishment, not less than to that of Col. McLEAN, he recognized in the officer an old schoolmate, and the companion of "earlier days and happier hours." After some conversation, the Colonel appealed to the rebel officer, who was a Second Lieutenant, to give him an opportunity of effecting his escape. He said to him that his young wife was daily expecting his arrival in New-York—that his friends here were anxiously waiting for him. He appealed to his recollections of the past—reminded him that they had grown up together—they were companions in early manhood—that they visited the same young lady, and were united in all their sports and pleasures. He asked him then to aid him in effecting his escape. The Lieutenant at first seemed inexorable and said to him, "Do you know that I could get you punished for making such a proposition to me?" Then McLEAN appealed to his sense of justice—said that they had differed in opinion—that they were both natives of the same State—that he desired to see it under the old flag, while he (Lieutenant) favored the new Government—one was in the Federal and the other in the Confederate service, and if, by the fortunes of war, he (the Lieutenant) fell into Federal hands, they would not treat him as it was proposed now to treat himself and unfortunate companion. The rebel officer finally yielded and took Col. McLEAN by the hand and said: "MAC, pledge me your honor, that if captured in the attempt you are about to make to escape, my name shall never pass your lips in connection with it." The promise was of course freely given. He told him then that at 6 o'clock that evening, a certain window which he pointed to, would be left unfastened on the outside and that at that hour he would endeavor to have the guard so placed that he, the Colonel, would not be seen if he attempted to make his escape. At the hour named Col. McLEAN let himself down from the window, and made his way to the back of the town. In this he found little difficulty for the reason that he was dressed in rebel uniform, and was as ragged as any rebel in the service. He made for the Tennessee River and paddled a "dug-out" to Stephenson. This place was occupied by a number of rebel regiments, who were going to reinforce BRECKINRIDGE at Murfreesboro, preparatory to an attack on Nashville. Col. McL. mixed freely among the rebel soldiers, put a bold front upon it—told the rebel soldiers that he belonged to the Fifteenth Mississippi, had given the Yankees another thrashing—in word, conducted himself so as to lead to the belief that he was every inch a rebel. Troublesome questions were asked him, however, as to why he was absent from his regiment, and how he came to be there. Col. McL. said that he was absent on a pass, which he happened to lose, and was on his way to a visit to his friends. When the rebels left Stephenson he went with them as far as the Nashville turnpike; but when within five miles of Nashville he heard the place had been captured by the rebels. He crossed the Tennessee River again and entered the Federal lines which were on the opposite bank. There he was at once captured as a rebel prisoner, and the explanation he made to his captors was laughed at as ridiculous. Col. McLEAN began to doubt to which side he belonged. He was taken before a subordinate officer, to whom he stated that he was Col. McLEAN, of the Second Tennessee; that he had been captured by the rebels, sentenced to be shot, but had fortunately effected his escape. The story was not believed. The Colonel was taken for a spy; the Federal officers told him that that story would not do—that they all knew about Col. McLEAN—that he had been shot by the rebels a week before. Before any serious consequences arose from this mistake, Col. McLEAN was recognized, was informed that Nashville was still in the possession of the Union army, and that the Second Tennessee Regiment, of which he was Colonel, was doing garrison duty there. The Colonel once more crossed the river, and thus ended his hardships.

Col. McLEAN came north to recruit his health, which has been more or less shattered by the hard treatment he received at the hands of the rebels. At Washington he had an interview with the President who congratulated him on his escape and complimented him for the loyalty he had shown when so many had proved unfaithful. Col. McLEAN said that all the honor did not belong to him—that he had married a northern lady and that part of the credit at least was due to her. The President asked if the lady was in Washington and when told that she was not, he informed her husband to say that ABE LINCOLN sent her his blessing.

Col. McLEAN says, as regards the feelings of his native section, that they are resolved to make any sacrifices for the bad cause in which they are engaged. He says that the young men are all in the army, with very few exceptions, but that they are, if possible, behind the women of the South in their devotion to the success of the rebel cause. The negroes, he says, are fretful and impudent. Whenever he heard the recent proclamation of the President spoken of, it was regarded as the vilest document which could have emanated from the Executive, and many of them were in favor of raising the black flag in retaliation. He says that the people of the South are determined as it is possible for a people to be, and that they are sanguine of ultimate success, in which feeling they are encouraged by the frequent changes made in the commanders of our armies, which they regard as an evidence of weakness and vacillation, which will, in the end, result profitably to them.

Gov. Parker of New-Jersey.

HIS POSITION TOWARD THE GOVERNMENT.

FREEHOLD, Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to attend a banquet on Wednesday evening next at the city of Newark, in honor of the recent victory in New-Jersey. I regret that I cannot attend on that occasion. Before I was aware that the time of the banquet had been changed I had made an engagement for Wednesday which cannot now be postponed.

In celebrating the recent victory it should be recognized as a *conservative* triumph, achieved by the Democratic Party aided by conservative men recently belonging to other organizations. If we would discover what the recent popular verdict teaches, we must consider the issues which were distinctly presented in the canvass. Our principles were plainly expressed in the resolutions of various Conventions, in the columns of the Press, and by speakers in every part of the State.

The great lesson taught by the late election is that the Constitution should be respected and the laws enforced in every section of the country. To that end, in the language of the resolutions of the Convention by which I was nominated, every constitutional means should be used "to the extent of the full power of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion, the vindication of the authority of the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was." The spirit of those resolutions extends to the Government "a cordial support for the speedy suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union" by all lawful means.

While the people demand that they who are in rebellion against the Government should return to their allegiance and submit to the requirements of the Constitution, they have also emphatically said that the war should be conducted in accordance with the Constitution, and without a violation of its provisions. One of the resolutions of the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention declares that "all assumption of power, whether in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, arrest and imprisonment without due course of law, or restrictions of freedom of speech or of the press, are dangerous infringements of the Constitutional rights of the people." That resolution fairly presented an important question. It was made a prominent issue, and was discussed in every city, town and village of the State. The people by a decisive majority sustained the resolution. In view of antecedent and concurrent circumstances, the decision of the people has a significant meaning, and should be respected.

New-Jersey is a loyal State. She has an excellent judicial system in full operation. Her Courts are pure, and she is fully competent to punish all within her borders, who are guilty of crime, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution and laws. The United State Courts having their proper jurisdiction throughout the State are also accessible. The true friends of the Government of the United States who desire its perpetuity, who desire the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, have been pained to witness departures from vital provisions of the Constitution, because such a course not only violates the inestimable right of personal liberty, but because it tends to weaken the Government among the people.

The result of the election plainly teaches that the war should be prosecuted for the purposes declared in the resolution of Congress, adopted soon after the commencement of the rebellion, and not for the mere purpose of emancipating one race or exterminating another.

While I am aware that the flattering vote I received in the City of Newark was given me as the representative of principles dear to the conservative masses, rather than on account of personal merit, yet I shall ever remember the kindness I have experienced at the hands of your people, and through you I thank them.

Yours, &c., JOEL PARKER.
To Gen. RUNYON and others, Committee of Invitation.

A British Subject Released from Arrest.

The Columbus (O.) *Statesman* tells the following story, putting the worst phase upon it as a matter of course:

"JOHN HORACE SMITH, a resident of Okelona, Mississippi, was arrested at Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the first of August last, and sent to Camp Chase prison, where he remained until the 22d inst., when he was released by order of the Secretary of War, there being no charges against him. Mr. SMITH states that he is a native of Great Britain and has never been naturalized in this country. At the time of his arrest he was traveling northward on horseback, intending to visit some friends in Utica, New-York, and then return home to England. At the time of his arrest, he was simply told that he was taken as a spy; but no facts were ever stated to him on which that suspicion was grounded. His horse, a valuable animal, was taken from him on his arrest, and also his carpet-bag, containing his winter clothing. The horse has not been returned or any compensation made for the loss. Some three weeks after his arrest, the carpet-bag was restored, minus the most valuable portion of its contents.

Mr. SMITH was released from prison on taking an oath that he would not in any way aid or encourage the rebellion against the United States Government. His affidavit describes him as an English subject. Gov. TOD, to whom, he states, Commissioner GALLOWAY referred him for compensation for the loss of his property, said he could do nothing for him, save to furnish him a pass on the railroad to Cleveland.

Mr. SMITH's case seems a hard one, especially in view of the fact that he is an alien and under the protection of a foreign Government; but thousands of our citizens have suffered as much, and many more, from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, against whose loyalty no allegation could or can be sustained."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BURNSIDE paid a visit to Washington on Friday night, and during yesterday forenoon was closeted with the President and Gen. HALLECK—returning to his headquarters in the afternoon. His visit was followed by an extra Cabinet consultation. The country will no doubt soon enough know the significance of these consultations.

The rebels, our dispatches from headquarters inform us, continue to throw up earthworks around Fredericksburgh, but no new batteries were visible yesterday. A large body of rebel cavalry, said to be HAMPTON's Legion, crossed the Rappahannock on Friday, and eluding our pickets, surprised two companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, near Hartwood, and captured nearly the whole of them, after a brief skirmish. Another dispatch says the two companies belonged to the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who were out on a reconnoissance at the time. Stonewall JACKSON was supposed to be yesterday at Culpepper, designing to move directly thence to Fredericksburgh, to reinforce LEE. The roads in the vicinity of Falmouth are again improving, and there is now no difficulty about the transportation of supplies.

The steamships *Cumbria* and *Parkersburgh* arrived at this port last evening, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst. Not much of importance had transpired in the Department of the Gulf since the date of our last previous advices, if we except the great Union demonstration on the night of the 15th. New-Orleans on that occasion, to use the phrase of our correspondent, was in a blaze of Union glory. The St. Charles Theatre was crammed by listeners to the Union speeches. Gen. BUTLER was present, and was received by the people with every demonstration of respect and enthusiasm. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens, and by Col. DEMING, at present Mayor of the city. After the meeting in the theatre, a torchlight procession paraded the streets, and among the noteworthy incidents of its march were "cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN." JACOB BARKER, having explained away the treasonable import of the article for the publication of which his *National Advocate* was suspended, had been permitted by Gen. BUTLER to issue it again. Plenty of candidates were offering for the vacant Congressional seats for which elections are to be held. There is no military news by this arrival.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Nov. 23 says: "We have advices from Holly Springs up to Friday morning. At that time neither army occupied the place. The Confederates had fallen back to a point three miles south of the town, and the Federal army occupied Hudsonville, about seven miles this side of Holly Springs. Occasionally the Federal or Confederate pickets would go into the town, but neither side made an effort, or seemed disposed, to occupy the place. The town of Holly Springs is represented as almost completely deserted. Some weeks ago, before the Confederates evacuated, the leading citizens of the place availed themselves of the opportunity to leave for Dixie. Our informant states, as a matter of fact, that there are but *fifteen* male residents of the town to be found there now. All the rest have left for some point further south."

The Nashville *Union*, of Monday last, has these items: "A gentleman, who left McMinnville on Nov. 21, says that Gov. HARRIS was there, looking exceedingly downcast and careworn. It is the general impression of the rebel citizens that their army will fall back, and many of them are collecting their negroes and other property, and preparing to fly from the approaching Union army. It is reported, also, that some four hundred of MORGAN's horse thieves left their rendezvous at Beard's Mills, some seven miles from Lebanon, on the Murfreesboro Road, last Friday morning, and started to attack a small party of Gen. THOMAS' Division, who were on this side of the river, at Wood's Ferry. Our soldiers got word of their approach, and crossed the river, leaving their tents on this side, and prepared to welcome the gang with cannon. When the guerrillas dashed up, a few rounds of shell were thrown among them, which scattered them in all directions, killing ten of the party. MORGAN left his camp with his whole force that night, and started in the direction of Cumberland River, with the intention, it is thought, of injuring the railroad."

In Arkansas the Confederates not only burned all old cotton, but are now burning the new. All north of White River is to be destroyed, and a force is now there attending to it. One man who had 250 bales was allowed to keep 50.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 21st urges the Mississippi authorities to compel the negroes to go to work immediately on the fortifications, as they are doing in Georgia. In that State one-tenth of the negro population, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, have been called out, and one million dollars appropriated.

It was reported at Memphis on Nov. 24, that Gen. HURLBERT was to command the National column soon to start from that point to coöperate with Gen. GRANT.

Gen. BLUNT, who was pressing his way toward Fort Smith, Arkansas, has been ordered back by Gen. TOTTEN.

There are now eleven thousand Massachusetts troops at Newbern, N. C., and regiments are constantly arriving.

From rebel sources we learn that a National force, probably from one of the blockading vessels, landed near Houston, Texas, early in November, and destroyed PERRY's machine shop and all the fixtures.

GENERAL NEWS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an affray occurred among some noted politicians of the First Ward, during which THOMAS BYRNES was fatally shot in the abdomen with a pistol in the hands of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN. The latter was immediately arrested and confined in the Tombs. BYRNES was taken to the New-York Hospital, and late in the afternoon Coroner COLLIN made an *ante-mortem* examination of the victim, who died shortly afterwards.

Messrs. DODGE, ROOSEVELT and BRONSON, Commissioners of Allotment, estimate that the volunteers from this State alone have allotted $5,341,800 per annum of their pay. Those who have made no allotment of their pay, have doubtless remitted half as much more—making an aggregate of at least $8,000,000.

A Fort Delaware correspondent furnishes the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* with the following little bit of history: A day or two since, I obtained some particulars in relation to FLOYD's attempted shipment of heavy artillery from Pittsburgh, which, in the absence of individual names, might, nevertheless, be of some interest. These pieces, ostensibly ordered for Ship Island, near New Orleans, were really intended for Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The platforms were constructed at Watervliet; but, as the engineer foresaw treason in the Secretary of War, they were purposely made three inches too short, with other defects which rendered them useless for Fort Morgan, but quite suitable for a new work at the opening of New-York harbor. Other platforms were then ordered. The glacis, or outside work prepared for their reception at Fort Morgan was pushed to completion. FLOYD had all things ready for the great guns at Pittsburgh, when events were precipitated by the rash treason of the South Carolinians, and the rebels lost both guns and platforms.

A dispatch from Baltimore to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Nov. 28, says: "T. PARKER SCOTT, WILLIAM G. HARRISON, WILLIAM GATCHELL, THOMAS W. HALL, FRANK K. HOWARD, HENRY M. WARFIELD and ROBT. HULL, seven of the Fort Warren released prisoners, arrived home this afternoon. About three hundred of their friends greeted them at the cars, but no parade or show was made. Col. KANE, Mayor BROWN and S. ZEIKLE WALLAS arrive to-morrow. About one hundred paroled rebel prisoners arrived to-night from Sharpsburgh *en route* for Richmond."

Bishop AMES, of the Methodist Church in Indiana, has issued a circular calling upon all denominations of Christians to respond to the late call of Gov. MORTON for aid to the families of Indiana volunteers.

American specie has met with a fall in Canada, and is now looked upon with eight cents' worth of contempt to the dollar. In other words, it is held at eight per cent. discount. This will not have the effect of returning any of it to this side of the line, for the reason that it must be purchased with Canadian money, which is at a premium of 25 or 30 per cent.

The wire works of WASHBURN & SONS, in Worcester, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The total loss will probably reach the sum of $60,000 or $70,000, a new engine having recently been put in at an expense of $15,000. The total amount of insurance is $44,500, and is distributed among the following offices: Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Phœnix, do., $4,500; North American, do., $4,500; New-England, do., $4,500; Washington, Providence, $7,000; American, do., $6,500; Atlantic, do., $5,000; Merchants', do., $2,500. The mill was running its full capacity, day and night, and the proprietors had sufficient orders to last until April. A large number of hands employed in the Norway Works, South Boston, which were destroyed on Tuesday, Nov. 11, had obtained new situations in this manufactory, and it is a little singular that both these establishments, now burned, were formerly owned by Mr. HENRY S. WASHBURN.

The official canvas in Kansas has just been concluded. CARNEY, the Republican candidate for Governor, has 9,868 votes—a majority of 4,607 over his antagonist, WAGSTAFF. WILDER, the straight Republican candidate for Congress, received 9,539 votes, beating PARROTT by 4,995.

A naval officer who has just returned to Washington from a captivity in Richmond, states that the New-York papers were regularly received there. They were rarely more than three or four days old, and to regular subscribers there, were sold for ten cents in rebel shinplasters.

Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, has at last taken the initiative steps toward a draft. He has issued an order to the Draft Commissioners of each County subject to the draft, requiring them to assign to each township its quota, and, if not made up by the 1st of January, a draft will be resorted to.

The Red River *Nor'wester* of Oct. 9 states that gold has been found on the banks of the Saskatchewan, near Fort Edmonton, in quantities sufficient to pay each rocker at least $5 per day.

Arrangements have been made for the sale to the Government of the Colorado Mint, formerly owned by Messrs. CLARK, GRUBER & Co. The change will prove very acceptable to the people of the Territory.

The telegraph has already stated that the majority of F. P. BLAIR over SAM KNOX, in the recent election in St. Louis, was 153. The following are the figures: F. P. BLAIR, 4,743; S. KNOX, 4,590; L. V. BOGY, 2,536.

At a trial term of the Superior Court, before Justice BOSWORTH, LOUISA OSTERMAN has recovered a verdict of $1,300 against DANIEL MURRAY, a Police-officer, for an alleged assault and battery.

Business on Saturday was rather spiritless. Flour and Wheat were a shade cheaper, and inactive. Corn advanced slightly, with a moderate inquiry. Cotton was a trifle dearer and somewhat brisker. The transactions in Provisions and Groceries were moderate, as also in Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Tallow and Whalebone. The movements in Hay, Fish, Hides, Leather and Whisky were to a fair extent at buoyant prices. The freight market was inactive and depressed.

CONFISCATION AND THE CONSTITUTION.—The Submissionists manifest a disposition to cavil at the summary proceedings of Gen. BUTLER in dealing with the rebels of the Lafourche District of Louisiana. They hold up their hands in horror at the proposed confiscation of the property of a rebel district, and aver that such proceedings must hasten that foreign intervention which they deem inevitable. But no one can peruse the order of Gen. BUTLER in the premises without a conviction of the masterly skill, as well as humane justice with which the rights of loyal citizens of the district in question are protected. The most scrupulous care is taken to guard the constitutional rights of all. In this respect BUTLER's order bears a striking resemblance to the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Both documents are directed in the most plain and unmistakable terms at the property of rebels, and of rebels alone. Those who would oppose the spirit of either, must of necessity place themselves in the attitude of defending the property of rebels. Such a position is quite untenable, since if we have the right to take the life of a rebel, there can be little doubt of our right to confiscate his property.

But, after all, we suspect that the late order of the President devolving upon the Attorney-General the execution of the Confiscation Act will cause the annulment of the proceedings of Gen. BUTLER in this matter. The Confiscation Act will now be carried out by the civil authorities of the land, and thus the embarrassments which have resulted will in future be avoided, and a uniform and just rule will be applied to all parts of the country. Gen. BUTLER, we are sure, and all our other Generals in the rebel States, will be very glad to be thus relieved from an onerous duty, and one which does not properly appertain to their sphere of action.

The Winter Session of Congress.

The attention of the country will now for some time to come be divided between the action of the army and the action of Congress. The military power, assembled on the banks of the Rappahannock, and the political power, which to-morrow will assemble in Washington, form the two great bodies to which are intrusted the life, the perpetuity, the honor and the glory of the nation. They are mutually dependent upon, and must mutually sustain each other. Both are the creation of the people, and both have been called into being, that they may execute the people's will.

No body of legislators ever assembled in any nation had larger, grander, or farther-reaching questions to debate and decide than have the two Houses of Congress about to assemble in Washington. It is the same high debate which had its origin, or rather reached its critical point, two years ago, when yet all the States of the Union were represented in both Senate and House. It is the debate of the Union, of the existence of the Republic, of the continuance of free institutions and popular liberty. It is not now, as it was for a long time, a question of mere speculation, of cold theory, or of flaunting rhetoric. It is practical as death—enduring as time—great as human destiny. The men who come to such discussions, and have in their hands the settlement of such issues, should be not merely giants of intellect, but models of all the godlike virtues. They should come to their work, not with heated passions, or narrow fanatical views, or selfish aims, but imbued with faith and charity, endowed with sagacity and breadth of vision, and baptised in the waters of patriotism.

Both Houses will, of course, give a hearty support to all the necessary and judicious measures for the more effectual suppression of the rebellion, which have been initiated since last they met. The greatest of these is the Emancipation Proclamation, which, by the will of the President, will take effect in thirty days. Its action is foredated, already, in many parts of the South. Our army, as it has traversed different counties in Eastern Virginia, has left few slaves in its rear. On the Atlantic coast, all within our lines are virtually free. Gen. BUTLER, by his action in New-Orleans and in the Lafourche country, must have practically liberated at least thirty thousand slaves. In Western Tennessee and in Northern Mississippi the policy adopted by Gen. GRANT has quite broken up the system of Slavery. In the great State of Missouri, which, at the beginning of the war, had 120,000 slaves, it is computed that there is now only about forty thousand of them left. In Kentucky, in all of Tennessee, in Maryland, in Delaware, in Western Virginia, the system is shaken to its foundations, and can never, in any event, be again the thing that it formerly was. It only remains that the same processes, or different processes tending to the same end, be allowed their legitimate operation all over the revolted South, and the bloody and colossal system of American Slavery will be extirpated forever from our fair land. It is not in the power of man to prevent this result. Disunion will not prevent it; reunion, after any fashion, will not retard it; foreign intervention will but hasten it; the subjugation of the North—were such a thing conceivable—would but hinder it for a day. It only remains for Congress to ratify the decree of destiny, and for both South and North to submit to it. Legislation, however, can create such measures as will render the change that is inevitable in the social condition of the South at once beneficent and peaceful. It can make such wise provision as circumstances and experience may dictate to provide for the well-being of both whites and blacks. In respect of such matters, Congress at its coming session, will be compelled ere it adjourns, to initiate practical action, as formerly it initiated or ratified practical action in regard to the war.

Though this is the greatest of questions which will come under the purview of Congress, there are may other topics of hardly less moment, on which it must act. To one and all of them, we trust they will bring the spirit of wisdom and justice, and we hope that their action on each may be such as will tend to the growth of liberty, the stability of the Union, and the glory and honor of this great people.

How Government is Carried on.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*:

> "I called to see the Secretary of War a few days ago, at a fixed hour. He was receiving and listening to a host of citizens who were presenting their respective petitions. One, evidently a man of position and wealth at home, had come to ask for a furlough for his gallant son; another had an extraordinary invention to offer; another desired a pass to visit his dying son, near Fortress Monroe; another, a newspaper man, of course, was anxious to receive the latest information; another, a politician of note, was solicitous to speak on public questions. This scene ran through nearly two long hours. No matter how readily such business may be dispatched, and no matter what the good-nature of the Secretary, what sort of temper do you suppose any man would carry into a sudden Cabinet Council after such a trial as this, and how prepared would he be to sit down to discuss the great questions, and to attend to the greater issues involved in this war? What kind of appetite do you think he would have for his dinner? What sort of disposition for sleep?"

Possibly the time may come when men placed by the people in high positions, will venture to claim time to perform their duties, instead of deeming themselves bound to listen to everybody who chooses to talk to them. President LINCOLN, when he first came into office, remarked to a friend that he thought he could adjust all differences with the South *if he could only get time* to attend to it, but that his attention was so completely engrossed by applications for office, and by persons who wanted to see him, that he was compelled to postpone all other matters. One of his Cabinet Ministers complained that he could not get an hour during the day for the duties of his department; he was overwhelmed constantly, from morning till night, by persons who insisted upon seeing him. We suspect that every high official has substantially the same experience. How is it possible for the President, or for any of his Cabinet, to know anything of the state of public affairs, when they are thus deprived of all time to learn it? Men in office are not omniscient, at least not in this country, as a general rule. They know nothing but what they learn, and the thousand intricate questions that are constantly arising for their action, demand their close and careful attention as they come up. How is it possible for them to bestow it, if they allow their time and thought to be engrossed by every private person whom business or curiosity takes to the Capital?

It is notorious that some of the most important incidents of this war, demanding immediate attention and prompt action at the hands of the Government, have been utterly ignored by the highest authorities, who have known nothing about them until too late to take the action required. The cause is evident. Instead of devoting themselves to a careful, continuous, and methodical study of the war in all its movements and necessities, our President and Heads of Departments devote themselves to such personal interviews as the correspondent of the *Press* describes in the paragraph we have quoted. Until they can learn that the country at large has higher claims upon them than the individuals who may demand their attention, we shall have this abuse continued and increased.

No other country in the world is governed on such principles. LOUIS NAPOLEON does not allow his time and thoughts to be engrossed by every man who has a favor to ask, advice to give, or "views" to submit to him. There are proper departments for the examination of all matters which require attention, and except in some special emergency they are all required to take their proper direction. It is only by such a systematic distribution of labor that the enormous amount of detail connected with Government can receive attention; and until our Government adopts such a system, and adheres to it, public affairs will drift along at haphazard, instead of receiving the intelligent guidance which should be given them.

A Ridiculous Revolution.

About thirty years ago, the classic land of Greece fell into trouble all about its Government, and, after a brief and very exciting struggle, the stronger Powers of Europe undertook, with characteristic parental solicitude, to provide the Greeks with a monarchy. They gave them OTHO, a young Prince of Bavaria, for King. At first the settlement seemed satisfactory. OTHO was a young man, of whom nothing was as yet known, and against whom, therefore, nothing ill could be said. It was easy to predict of him all that was valiant, able and true; and the Greeks, for whom he was imported, were ready to hope all things and believe all things, as they had so lately in their revolution been enduring all things.

But the scheme of adopting a ready made King did not, after all, work out so well. King-craft is not unlike other human occupations. Qualifications for it do not, any more than reading and writing, come by nature. OTHO was not selected because of any developed capacity for great trusts in public affairs, but merely because he was a scion of a royal house, and ought to be a statesman if he was not. But "divine right" no more makes a wise ruler than "apostolic succession" makes an infallible Bishop. King OTHO, when crowned, took to eating and drinking, dressing and driving. He enjoyed his palace and his parades, his servants and his salary. Indeed, OTHO was a poor exchange even for the Turk, whose power was thrown off to give place to him. He was much like a Turk in his habits of indolence and luxury—and he grew imbecile and fat as any well-fed official beyond the Bosphorus might. He cared nothing for Greece or its people, except to get his title and spending money. To get the crown he professed the Greek religion, and to please the people who were his subjects he—*adopted their costume!* No other personal sacrifices are recorded of him. He built no roads or canals—did nothing for finance, commerce or agriculture—gave no encouragement to manufactures, literature, or fine arts. He did not even, though blessed with a wife of proper ambition, provide an heir to his crown.

It is not astonishing that, after thirty years' endurance of rule from such a nonentity, the Greeks grew weary of it, and began to desire something better. They have tried to get it. The foreign papers have lately been filled with the accounts of another "Greek revolution." But the present is a tame and contemptible affair, compared with that fiery struggle which BYRON's genius glorified and made immortal. The Greek Senate, in the most ordinary, practical and humdrum manner possible, simply told Mr. OTHO and his wife that the Greeks were tired of them, and desired them to leave. They did so. And Greece was again "free."

But alas, for such freedom. There is nothing left of Greece virile enough for a strong sentiment, a great hope, a national enthusiasm. One King being gone, the only question was, "Where shall we get another?" Various candidates were spoken of. Prince ALFRED, second son of VICTORIA, was spoken of, but it was thought he was too honest to discard his national religion, and espouse that of Greece, and the crown was not offered to him. The Bonaparte dynasty was considered by some as fit to give a ruler to Greece; but that would not have pleased the old royal houses of Europe, and the thought was dismissed. VICTOR EMANUEL had good prospects of being appealed to in behalf of orphaned Greece; but LOUIS NAPOLEON's jealousy was feared. At last, the right man seemed to have been found. LEOPOLD, King of Belgium, had an heir that he could spare to fill a vacant throne, and nobody—no Kingdom, no State, it was urged—was jealous of Belgium. The very insignificance of Belgium was about to be the means of aggrandizing its royal house—just as with us the insignificance of POLK and PIERCE was the means of making them Presidents.

The Greek National Assembly have had a lively time consulting and intriguing for a new King, and the world is at last relieved by the announcement that they have agreed to offer the crown to Arch-Duke MAXIMILIAN, brother of the Emperor of Austria! Divine right has evidently carried the day, and the most effete royal family of Europe is to be honored with a kingship for no other reason than that it boasts of having in its veins the blood of the Cæsars. This conclusion is befitting the stupid, flat and uninspiring events of OTHO's dethronement and retirement from Greece. It is a burlesque on revolutions to call such an affair a revolution. The crown of Greece, it is evident, is not worth a hundred African cowries, and in six months the world will not know that the bauble has changed hands.

A SERIOUS NEGLECT.—It is certainly a most extraordinary thing that President LINCOLN should allow our Government to stand unrepresented, at this all-important moment, at the Court of the Czar. We believe that Mr. CAMERON has not resigned his position as Minister, but has merely come back to this country to look after his private interests, and in case he should fail to be elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Pennsylvania—which is not very likely—he will return again, in his official capacity, to St. Petersburgh. But, really, it is impossible to conceive that the Government allows such considerations as this to enter into *its* calculations of duty. If Mr. CAMERON does not resign, he should at once be displaced; and if there be, anywhere, a man distinguished above all others for ability, honorable character, diplomatic skill, and pure loyalty, he should be sent to represent this nation before the Czar.

The Czar and his Government we have always spoken of as the friend of our Government and people; but nevertheless, delicate questions are continually arising which need to be explained and treated as they arise, and influences adverse to us are being continually brought to bear upon the Russian Government, which require to be counteracted before they produce their bad effects. The recently published diplomatic correspondence between M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, indicates the pressure that has been brought to bear upon Russia, to obtain her consent to be a party to mediation; and the reply of GORTSCHAKOFF that the Russian Minister at Washington should be required to lend, if not official aid, at least moral support, to the French and English representatives, when those Powers determine to mediate, shows that there are serious misapprehensions existing in the Russian official mind as to the true condition of affairs and the state of feeling in this country. Had we had our Minister at his post when the French circular was submitted to the Russian Government, we might have had a very different reply to that circular from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. It is not fit that our Minister should be absent from his post one week, one day, and particularly now when it is likely that the French Emperor will renew and increase his efforts to induce the Czar to act jointly with him. From now till the close of the year is a most critical period, yet it is doubtful whether we will have a representative at St. Petersburgh before some time next year.

The nation cannot wait to suit Mr. CAMERON's convenience, or to assist his political aspirations, and the Government cannot afford to be thus trifled with by its servants. The momentous and prejudicial consequences of such official neglect may be felt when it is too late to avert them.

A Word to Conservatives.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I shall write this letter in too much haste to do even myself justice. Oppressed as I am with the belief that there are elements of discord to be appeased in the North, and that, perhaps, there is not enough of self-sacrifice among the leaders of the opposition to meet the approaching crisis in the noble spirit of unselfishness which soon will be demanded, (Conservative though I am, still from my inmost convictions of duty I say this,) it is with a timid hopefulness, only, that, in brief words, I pen what I have to say to-day.

I think that there exists no reasonable doubt but that the Administration will persevere in the policy which the leaders of the Opposition consider to have been recently triumphantly condemned. This I am very sure, however, that they will *not* do in any defiant spirit; but solely for the reason that in their best judgment the *full war power* must be vigorously invoked to the end of triumphantly closing this war.

I am informed that the President cannot see either policy or duty in abandoning a gravely and deliberately assumed position with reference to the rebellion; that, therefore, he will stand by his Emancipation Proclamation; and also that the Secretary of War will not forego the exercise of the disputed power of military law.

Under these circumstances, can it be possible that the loyal people of New-York will consent to make an issue with the Government in the face of the enemy, in full view of the inroads of a terrible despotism which leaps, bloodhound like, at the throat of liberty?

For my own part, as one conservative who from the very beginning has differed with the Administration on these points, I cannot consent to desert the powers that be in this crisis; I cannot consent to be an instrument (however humble) of popular division in an hour so solemn, merely for the reason that I differ from the Executive in my views of the policy which should control this war. This, as one American citizen, I can never consent to do.

Nothing but destruction, in the most horrid form, of the National life, could possibly crouch at the heels of Northern revolution. The mere idea of such a calamity withers the heart and stagnates the blood. And yet it must be to invoke this indescribably awful calamity, or to embrace the alternative of a prompt and vigorous support of the organized standard-bearers of the National emblem, which presents itself as the question of the age to every citizen.

Did I believe the President a despot, I might oppose his determined will even to the end of bloody force—this course in that event would become a duty. But feeling assured that, however much we may differ as to policy, that Mr. LINCOLN has in purpose only the sublime object of rescuing this Union, I cannot place myself obstinately in his path as an obstruction, in view of the united, decisive, and despotic advance of the legions arrayed for the destruction of my country.

The time will soon come when the magnanimity of the Opposition must be fully tested. Will they plunge madly into the horrors of revolution; —or will they wait a final appeal, when the war shall be over, to the ballot?—that

"Weapon surer set
And better than the bayonet."

With hope not unmixed with dread, I close this short, hurried note.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S VISIT.

Gen. BURNSIDE's brief visit to the Capital is invested with additional importance, from the occurrence of a special meeting, to-day, of the Cabinet.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is said, to-day, to be a question of great doubt whether the President's Message can be submitted to Congress before Tuesday.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is now understood that the current newspaper paragraphs, in regard to the revenue likely to be realized from the internal revenue system, have greatly exaggerated the amount, and that the lowest of these estimates is still largely in excess of reasonable probabilities.

DIRECTORY OF HOSPITALS.

The attention of clergymen, editors, and others is respectfully requested to the following notice, which is of interest to all who have friends in the army, and which it is therefore desirable should be widely published:

The Sanitary Commission have established an office of information in regard to patients in the hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Md. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:

1st. Is —— —— [giving name and regiment] at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick city?
2d. If so, what is his proper address?
3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?
4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7th. If not, what were his orders on leaving?

The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District hospitals, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding societies.

The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.

The number of patients in these hospitals is about 25,000. If found to be practicable, the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

ADAMS HOUSE, No. 244 F-STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. D., Nov. 19, 1862.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29.

THE DEMANDS ON THE TREASURY.

The demands upon the Treasury outstanding are less than fourteen millions of dollars. These, it is thought, will be absorbed in revenue payments by the 1st of February.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Members of Congress have already become numerous. The larger number, however, will arrive to-morrow and on Monday morning.

THE CAPITOL POST-OFFICE.

The Branch Post-office at the Capitol will resume its business on the meeting of Congress, on the 1st of December. Every distributing officer is required to make up a separate bag for all letters and papers addressed to members of Congress, exclusive of all other matter, and such bags are to be labeled "Congress, Washington, D. C.," and route agents at Washington will deliver these bags direct to the Congress messenger. First Assistant Postmaster-General RANDALL, in the order just issued, says: "All Postmasters who make up packages of mail-matter for members of Congress, and mail them direct to Washington, should write distinctly on each package the word, 'Congress,' embracing therein only matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass to place them without delay in a Congress bag."

THE TAX STAMP FOR TELEGRAMS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that the tax stamps for telegrams are ready for delivery, and the senders of messages will be required, on and after Monday, Dec. 1, to place a stamp on each telegram, and cancel it with the date and the initials of the writer.

The telegraph companies throughout the country will require compliance with the law, on and after Monday next.

PAYMASTERS.

The Paymaster-General is authorized to change the stations of Paymasters within the limits of the pay districts which have been or may be arranged by him, whenever he may deem it necessary for the interests of the service.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commodore WM. SMITH has been ordered to report at New-York, to take passage on the steamer *Circassian*, for the purpose of taking command of the Navy-yard at Pensacola.

Assistant-Surgeon FORMAN is detached from the steamer *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Circassian*.

Assistant-Surgeon WEBBER is detached from Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Assistant-Surgeon LONGSHORE is detached from the receiving-ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

Assistant Paymaster BURTIS is ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster REDFIELD is ordered to the *Circassian*.

Acting Master WINCHESTER is ordered to the command of the *Monticello*.

NORMA AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Last night Mr. GRAU's Italian Troupe gave BELLINI's tragic opera of "Norma," at the Brooklyn Academy, with Signora LORINI, Signorina MORENSI, and Signor SUSINI in the principal *rôles*.

The house was well filled, despite the unfavorable weather, and the performance in all respects a successful one.

Signora LORINI was in admirable voice, and though declining the invitation for an *encore*, was vociferously applauded for her appreciative rendering of the "Casta Diva" and other morceaux.

Signorina MORENSI fully sustained her reputation, and, with LORINI, was called before the curtain after the grand trio at the close of the second act.

SUSINI was, of course, good.

On Tuesday night, which will be the last night but one, Mr. GRAU will present "Lucretia Borgia," with LORINI, MORENSI, BRIGNOLI, and SUSINI, in the cast.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the American Telegraph Company, in another column, in reference to the affixing of Government tax stamps to dispatches. The law requiring that every message shall be stamped goes into operation on Monday, Dec. 1.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 28.

L. S. PIERCE, sutler of the New-York One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, died at the Chesapeake Hospital yesterday with inflammation of the lungs.

Thanksgiving day at Suffolk passed off very pleasantly with the soldiers. They amused themselves during the day with games at ball and bagging the negroes.

All is quiet at this place.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

His Correspondence with Gen. Anderson.

On Friday last, in Gen. McDowell's Court of Inquiry, the first charge, "Having had improper correspondence with the enemy," was first taken up. Col. E. Schriver sworn, and testified as follows: I am Chief of McDowell's Staff, with rank of Colonel. I have been with him about eight months, and have held the position of Chief of Staff during that time." Col. Schriver then offered the following letters from the enemy's commanders as all that had been received during that time, and the replies:

GEN. ANDERSON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 16, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: You are perhaps informed of the circumstances connected with the death of Hon. ROBT. E. SCOTT, of Fauquier County, one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of this Commonwealth. His widow and her family of small children are left in a painful situation. I send a flag of truce to inquire whether you will permit her brother, Dr. LYONS, to pass your lines to near Warrenton, and to bring her, with her family, within my lines.

If so, will you allow me to send an escort of five mounted men, armed, with Dr. LYONS, or would you prefer to send an escort—all, of course, under a safe conduct from you to go and return?

Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to subscribe myself, General, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Brig.-Gen. Com.

One private accompanies Capt. WORTHINGTON.

J. R. A.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, RAPPAHANNOCK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, May, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. J. R. Anderson, Commanding near Messaponey:

GENERAL: I have just received your communication of this date. It was only to-day I heard of the death to which you refer. It gave me great pain, and, I assure you, it is with real distress I cannot find it consistent with my duty to grant your request for Dr. LYONS to return after passing through my lines. He may come within them and go to Mrs. SCOTT'S, and bring her and her family to Fredericksburgh, if this will in any way be agreeable to them and him, and I will see he has safe conduct in doing so, but more than this I am unable to grant.

I regret to have detained your Aid so long, and to have put him to some unnecessary inconvenience. It grew out of the negligence or ignorance of my troops.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRWIN McDOWELL, Major-General Commanding.

GEN. ANDERSON'S REJOINDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 19, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. I. McDowell, Commanding U. S. Forces:

Your communication of the 18th was duly received. I beg you will excuse me for troubling you further upon this subject. In my brief note of yesterday I omitted some delicate details of the case, supposing that the usages of civilization would guarantee to the widow of a fallen citizen a passport to the home of her kindred. It is, however, proper, before you make a final disposition of the application, that I should make you acquainted with the facts, which I think invite to it the sympathies of our humanity. The lamented SCOTT was not connected with the military service of his country, but was, as I am informed, quietly residing on his farm, when he was called to unite with his neighbors of like *status* to defend their domicils from the depredations of an unauthorized marauding party from your army. In a conflict with these assassins he fell in defence of all that was dearest to him. I say this party was unauthorized, because I am sure such a warfare on non-combatants would not receive your sanction, and am satisfied that you will cause an investigation to be made and the guilty parties to be punished, if the facts have been correctly reported to me.

But to my immediate subject:

By the death of her husband I learn that Mrs. SCOTT is left alone with her children, the family of her husband having fled from that section. She expects soon to give birth to a child, who will never be privileged to behold the manly form of its gifted murdered father.

It is natural, General, that this gentle, refined, deeply bereaved lady, would anxiously desire to return to her native city, to receive the consolations and friendly offices of her family in the day of her deep tribulation. I respectfully leave the case in your hands, adding an extract from a letter just received from her father: "I received, yesterday, a few lines from my poor child, begging imploringly for relief."

I have not yet been able to communicate the arrangements proposed in your letter of yesterday to the family; but I think I would be safe in saying it would be impossible. First, because the important point with the afflicted lady is to be restored to her family, whilst in Fredericksburgh she would be among strangers. Secondly, it would seem that her brother would not be allowed to return to his home through your lines, though I don't think you design that construction to be placed upon your letter. This letter will be carried by one of my aids, Capt. WORTHINGTON.

I have the honor to be, General, your humble and obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

GEN. MCDOWELL'S SECOND REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 21, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. J. R. Anderson, &c.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst.

I am fully disposed to do whatever is in my power for the relief of the lady to whom you refer.

If, as I understand, she is now near Warrenton, I will, if it should be agreeable to her and her family, have the General commanding near that place see that suitable transportation for her and her children—a separate car, if possible—is provided by railroad to Alexandria, and thence by steamboat and rail to this place, and will see that she is sent in a proper way hence to your quarters.

To insure this being done in a manner as little trying to the lady as possible, and to guard as far as may be against inconvenience to her, I will send an officer of my personal staff to see that this is carried out and to accompany her from Warrenton to your lines.

You cannot be more anxious than I am that this war should be conducted with the least amount of suffering to the innocent and the non-combatants.

I know of few, if any, who labor as incessantly and as untiringly to this end as I have done, and am doing. I take some pleasure in the fact that the bitterest of the inhabitants of Fredericksburgh are in candor constrained to admit the good conduct and discipline of the troops now with them.

The letters you sent me for parties in Fredericksburgh have been sent to the Mayor for distribution.

I have the honor, &c.,

IRWIN McDOWELL, Brigadier-General Commanding.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. J. R. ANDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS, May 22, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL—*General:* I avail myself of the flag of truce this morning to acknowledge receipt of your courteous letter of yesterday's date.

The plan you propose for bringing Mrs. SCOTT and her family to this neighborhood I will now at once communicate to her relatives at Richmond.

I have the honor to remain, General,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Brigadier-General commanding.

Witness resumed:—The letters alluded to were received open, and examined before being delivered. Gen. ANDERSON also wrote a letter inclosing a letter concerning Generals BUCKNER and TILGHMAN, dated May 22d, to which McDOWELL replied that the letter was referred to the War Department. A subsequent letter announced the fact to Gen. ANDERSON that they were not confined in a dungeon, as had been said, and that the Secretary of War had directed specific inquiry to be made.

Col. TAYLOR, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, sworn—I am acquainted with the Mr. SCOTT alluded to. He always bore a high character as a worthy and honorable man. I regarded him as a Union man. I have talked frequently with him upon that subject. He lived five miles from Warrenton. I do not know about his death. I do not know where his family were left. I heard from his lady since his death at the homestead.

Col. SCHRIVER here stated that there were some few letters from persons, not in arms, from within and without the lines, he had forgotten to mention. The Court ordered him to produce them, and then adjourned till to-morrow.

Our Shoeless Soldiers.

We are sorry to see, from a telegram published yesterday, that many of the regiments of BURNSIDE'S army are again destitute of *shoes*. So great is the want in some regiments, and so severe are the sufferings on the part of individuals, that friends in New-York have proposed to furnish some of them with shoes fit for Winter wear. A correspondent of the *Scottish American Journal*, writing from the camp of the New-York Seventy-Ninth (Highland) Regiment, states that that gallant and veteran, but fearfully cut up body of men, has had such an offer. He says:

"I have the pleasure of sending to the *Journal* the following copy of a letter, received by Lieut.-Col. MORRISON from Major HAMILTON, of New-York City. It will gratify your readers, as it did, I assure you, the officers and men of the Seventy-Ninth:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

To Lieut.-Col. Morrison:

MY DEAR COLONEL: It was with deep regret that, in the complimentary order to your brave command, I find you state that "many of our gallant brethren in arms are without shoes and clothing." As an old, and I trust I am considered firm, friend of the Seventy-ninth, may I ask of you the favor to express to the regiment my sympathies, and to let me know whether their wants have been supplied? If not, please state what is wanted, how many pairs of shoes or boots, say which is *preferred* and the *sizes*; and I will see if we have not patriotism enough left in this good City to supply their wants.

A regiment so brave and so fearless—the regiment of my lamented, well-tried friends—Col. CAMERON, the gallant soldier, and that proved model warrior, Gen. ISAAC STEVENS—both of whom so nobly, gloriously fell; a regiment whose great deeds, from the bloody battle of Bull Run, July 1861, to the no less bloody but successful field of Antietam, need not fear that they have lost their place in the affections of their fellow-citizens of New-York; for I can assure you, give them but the opportunity, and they will show that their hearts, hands and purses are ever with you. I am, my dear Colonel, very sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Major and A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD.

We are happy to state that by the time this generous letter was received, the regiment had been supplied, and the offer was consequently declined, with many thanks.

Arrival of the Parkersburgh from New-Orleans.

The steamship *Parkersburgh*, Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN, arrived at her pier, in this City, at 6 o'clock last evening, having left New-Orleans on the evening of the 20th. Off Cape Canaveral, Florida, Nov. 25th, spoke the brig *San Antonio*, from New-Orleans, bound to Philadelphia.

We are indebted to Capt. HOFFMAN for late New-Orleans papers, and for the following complete list of naval and merchant vessels lying at that port, viz.:

United States first-class sloop-of-war *Hartford*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT.
United States sloop-of-war *Pensacola*.
United States sloop-of-war *Richmond*.
United States sloop-of-war *Mississip*
United States storeship *Pampero*
United States gunboat *Kineo*.
United States gunboat *Katahdin*
United States gunboat *Itasca*.
British corvette *Rinaldo*.
French sloop-of-war *Catinet*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral RENAULT.
French corvette *Renaudin*.
Spanish sloop-of-war *Blasco de Garay*.
Bark *D. C. Murray*, of New-York.
Bark *Mendi*, of New-York.
Bark *Anna*, of New-York.
Bark *Garibaldi*, of New-York.
Bark *John Curtis*, of New-York.
Bark *Caverlo*, of New-York.
Bark *Elizur Wright*, of New-York
Bark *Immua*, of Boston.
Brig *Clara Pickens*, of New-York.
Brig *Rainbow*, of New-York.
Brig *Belle of the Bay*, of New-York.
Brig *Poinsette*, of Boston.
Brig *May*, of New-York.
Brig *Constitution*, of Genoa.
Brig *Utah*, of Marseilles.
Brig *Oscar Rue*, of Portsmouth.
Brig *T. W. Chapman*, of Thomast
Brig *Angiers*, of Philadelphia.
Bark *Haviland*, of Portland.
Bark *M. B. Rice*, of New-York.
Bark *Robert Carter*, of London.
Ship *Ferriere*, of Havre.

At Quarantine:

Bark *Old Dominion*, of New-York.
Bark *Ricasole*, of Boston.
Brig *Greenland*, of Philadelphia.

Other United States naval vessels than those above-named were stationed as follows:

Gunboat *New London*, Lake Ponchartrain.
Gunboat *Kinsman*, Entrance of Lake Borgne.
Gunboat *Cayuga*, Baton Rouge.
Gunboats *Sciota* and *Essex*, at Donaldsonville.

On blockade of Mobile Bay:

United States first-class sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, acting flag-ship.
Third-class sloop-of-war *Oneida*.
Gunboats *Kennebec*, *Winona* and *Arostook*.

On blockade at Grant Pass:

Gunboats *Kanawha* and *Pocahontas*.

At Pensacola:

United States frigate *Potomac*, acting flag-ship.
Sloop-of-war *Preble*.
Sloop-of-war *Susquehanna*.
Gunboat *Pinola*.
Mortar bark *Horace Beals*.
Mortar schooner *Rachel Seaman*.
Storeship *Sportsman*.

Back Pay—Pensions and Bounties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The intolerable delays consequent upon the daily increasing magnitude of the business in hand, added to the customary "circumlocution" appertaining to all governmental transactions, has suggested to my mind the imperative necessity for organizing some plan by which, in future, the widows, orphans and representatives of our brave soldiers and sailors may be saved the vast amount of suffering and privation which thousands are compelled now to undergo.

From my former position, as a volunteer officer in the Western army, I can testify to the melancholy position of many families who are dependent upon the charity of friends or neighbors, simply because their applications for back pay, pension, or bounty, justly due to them, are either shelved or become a prey to "red tape."

With a view of affording immediate relief in such cases, I beg to suggest that an institution be organized, which might be designated "The Army and Navy Mutual Insurance, Benefit and Relief Fund," to which all ranks and grades of both services should be invited to subscribe, and the public likewise solicited for voluntary contributions.

In order the more effectively to carry out the proposed plan, I would suggest that a number of our prominent and influential citizens should form themselves into a body, to act as honorary Trustees, from among whom a Managing Committee might be selected, whose duty it would be to meet on stated days in each week for the transaction of business, to audit accounts, and decide upon the merits of applications from members, or their representatives, who may have been killed, wounded, or have died during period of service; when they will award such sum or sums of money as in their opinion the urgency of each case may demand, consideration being of course had for the amount of premium subscribed by the member on whose account application is made.

The business of the Institution would actually cease with the expiration of the war, and the residue of the funds in hand might then be divided *pro rata* among surviving members.

It will be thus perceived, that by becoming a member of an association founded upon the principles above laid down, the soldier or sailor subscribing, whilst insuring to himself or his surviving relatives all the advantages which could by possibility accrue from assurance in a Mutual Life or Accident Insurance Company, would likewise derive the benefit of a share in all voluntary donations contributed by his patriotic and sympathizing fellow-citizens.

In conclusion, permit me to state that the subject in question has had my most mature consideration; and in the event of any of your readers being desirous of hearing further of my views, I should be happy to respond at once to any communications addressed to me at your office; being quite willing to devote a portion of my time, gratuitously, to a cause so deeply interesting in this our hour of need. Yours, &c.,

VOLUNTEER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 25, 1862.

The State Election.

AGGREGATE VOTE ON THE TICKET.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 22.

The full table of returns upon all the candidates voted for, shows the following results:

Seymour	307,063
Wadsworth	296,461
Seymour's majority	10,602
Jones	307,026
Tremain	297,104
Jones' majority	9,922
Skinner	307,292
Ladue	267,038
Skinner's majority	11,254
Clark	306,332
Willmann	296,970
Clark's majority	9,362
Tallmadge	305,936
Hughes	296,819
Tallmadge's majority	9,117

Mr. SKINNER has the most votes on the Democratic ticket, and Mr. TREMAIN on the Union.

The total Union vote is but 967 short of its vote on Secretary of State last year, while the Democratic vote has increased 117,347. The Union vote is 66,185 less than that received by Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, while the Democratic vote has fallen off but 5,447.

The vote this Fall is thus seen to be a very full one, as there are undoubtedly voters enough in the army to account for the falling off in the vote as compared with 1860, which, it will be observed, is mainly on the Republican Union side.

The increased vote, as compared with that of last year, is remarkable; over one hundred thousand men going to the polls who last year remained at home. This is a vote never called out except on important elections. The instincts of this reserve corps naturally leads them to adopt a middle course, and to act as brakes on all extremists. In 1860, with re- [illegible] throughout the North [illegible] and we think that a sufficient cause for the result this Fall is found in the fact that this class of voters feared that the Republican Party was likely to fall into the hands of the opposite extreme.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Chaplain of the regiment raised in the vicinity of Elmira, writes from near Warrenton: "I have been glad at heart to see our men in squads taking down a useless fence—by daylight—and putting the lumber to service. When they used to steal it bit by bit, the chaplain was grieved. But when the order came—'rise privates, take and build'—then I felt like mixing dialects, and shouting Bully Hallelujah. We have worked on our huts two Sundays straight on. Men with axes on shoulder paraded in front of Adjutant's tent on Sunday—the officers gave the order—the Chaplain the justification—"It is lawful on the Sabbath day to make a thousand men every whit whole." It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day. If any of my brethren who dwell in parsonages and worship in sanctuaries, dissent from building log huts on Sunday, before I reason with them I shall insist that they just master the question, by taking one blanket and one ordinary sheet from their beds—and going forth into an exposed meadow, snow three inches deep, and wind a blowing, to spend Saturday night. Next, let them be forbidden to enter any house, or take any hay, straw or shelter stuff. Compel them to hands off from all wood-piles. Somewhere about ten o'clock in the morning, Sunday, give the good man an axe and a Bible, and tell him to find his duty and do it, and, my word for it, he will build log shelters all day Sunday, quietly saying: "How much better is a man than a beast. It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day. I will chop and build."

—The Lagrange correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following store to tell:

"During the progress of one of the encounters by the reconnoitering party on the 8th, Lieut. Nell, of Maj. Burch's Battalion of the Second Illinois Cavalry, rode up to a Confederate cavalryman, and, with pistol in hand, demanded a surrender. The rebel did not hesitate to say, rather afrightedly, "Yes—yes—I surrender, don't shoot."

"Let me have your arms," said Nell.

The Southerner quickly handed to his captor a carbine and two six-shooters, all loaded. This new armament somewhat embarrassed Nell. Like the man who won the elephant at a raffle, he was at a loss to know what to do with it. Finally he asked the prisoner to hold his (Nell's) pistol while he disposed of his captured arms by strapping them to his saddle. The Confederate took occasion to examine the Lieutenant's weapon, and, after looking at it minutely, exclaimed, very truthfully: "Well, I'll be d—d if that ain't a good one on me, to surrender to a man that hasn't got the sign of a load in his pistol." The chagrin of the rebel was only exceeded by his full appreciation of the joke which had been played on him. But, like many other men in this world, he found out his mistake when it was too late; and now that he had delivered up his weapons of death, there was nothing left for him but to laugh at the harmless machine at sight of which he had shown the white feather, and to admire the pluck of his captor, while he wondered at his impudence."

—The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who was arrested by Gen. Grant's order for circulating *canards*, has been released from confinement. In a letter describing his experiences, he says:

"On the whole I think I turn with rather more regret to the cause of my misfortune, than to the result. It was there I suffered true martyrdom. I was frozen, roasted, starved, captured. I was captured several times. Once by Gen. Irascible Wood, who proposed to hang me on general principles—once by the guerrillas, who wanted to hang me for being a Union man; once by some Tennessee Federalists, who were anxious to string me up as a Secessionist; once by a perverse Texan Ranger horse, whom I wish no harder fate than that he shall have the grand high priest of prisons for a rider through all eternity; once by the Tennessee diarrhœa, which is worse than the lack of public appreciation, and once by Major-Gen. U. S. Grant, to whom I owe a debt which time and my own feeble gratitude can never repay. These are some of the results of a heavy dose of army correspondence."

—The fact has come to light, says the Montreal *Gazette*, that Mr. O. Cremazie, of Quebec, has forged notes afloat to the amount of $86,000, and that his other liabilities are $14,000, making in all a liability of $100,000, against assets supposed to be worth only $5,000. His forgeries are made upon men of the highest standing in the community, and appear to have been kept up with success for some time. Mr. Cremazie's own standing was respectable, and nobody ever impugned his personal honor. The successful and continued floating of so large an amount of forged securities is a feature in the affair calculated to excite the very greatest surprise. Another surprising circumstance is, that several persons in business in Quebec had known of the forgeries for some time, but failed to make it public, for the reason, probably, that they made a "good thing" out of it. Such cases are not altogether unknown in Boston.

—The firm of Johnson & Co. recently started the business of issuing shinplasters in Elmira; but for some mysterious reason they could not keep them issued. They came back so rapidly that the responsible member of the firm, Dr. Golden, by name, found it necessary to change his base, and, curiously enough, forgot to pay his board bill. The *Press* says:

"It is quite often we hear of a "run on the bank." Things have changed. Yesterday our citizens witnessed the anomaly of *a bank on the run*. The last seen of the bank of Johnson & Co., it was making a straight coat-tail through the Erie Railroad woodshed toward the woods."

—When Maj.-Gen. Grant was in St. Louis last month, he is reported to have said to one of his friends: "I don't pretend to any great genius, but I can say what no other General can—I have never lost a battle, or a foot of ground which I had once occupied. People may abuse me as much as they please, and declare I have not won my own victories; but here are the facts. Let those deny them who may. It doesn't matter how I have done this. I have done it, and that is all that concerns me or the public to know." A correspondent of one of the Western papers, alluding to these remarks, thinks that the General has forgotten the battle of Belmont.

—It was rumored recently, that a gentleman of secession proclivities in Troy had raised the rebel flag. An excited party started for the premises. The flag was found hanging from a back window, but it was a lady's balmoral which had been washed and hung out to dry! The husband resolved to stand by that flag, and the crowd being loyal, gave three cheers for the husband and departed.

—A German, by the name of Ralph, who resides in Bushkill township, Northampton Co., Penn., and was drafted, hired a substitute to take his place, agreeing to pay him the sum of $700. The substitute went to Philadelphia and bought a second substitute to take his place at $350. He then returned home, having made $350 by the operation.

—The condition of Gen. Oglesby, who was severely wounded in one of the recent battles in the vicinity of Corinth, is still very critical. The ball traversed his chest, and although it was extracted some time since, the wound remains exceedingly painful. The Surgeons who have him in charge hope for his recovery.

—Gen. Hooker is said to have remarked recently: "I do not love to fight battles—I had rather be with my cattle on my farm—but I do want to see one mighty, overwhelming blow given to this rebellion, right upon its head, at Richmond, before Christmas."

—Among the bequests made by the late J. H. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, was $1,000 to the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, a like sum to the Widow's Home, and a note against the Lane Theological Seminary, amounting with interest to $3,500, was directed to be surrendered to that institution.

—It is reported, on good authority, that Lieut. Darmer, of the First New-Mexican Volunteers, in charge of the express at Santa Fé, has extracted from certain letters drafts to the amount of $50,000, and left for parts unknown.

Silver in Canada

From the Montreal Advertiser, Nov. 22.

The following circular has been sent to the Post-offices issuing money orders throughout the country, by order of the Postmaster-General:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MONEY ORDER BRANCH, QUEBEC, Nov. 18, 1862.

SIR: The Bank of Upper Canada has drawn the attention of the Postmaster-General to the fact that large quantities of silver are tendered by Postmasters, at its branches on money order account, and as this description of money is stated to entail a loss upon the bank, whilst (not being a legal tender, save in the case of British silver to the extent of $10,) it is not obligatory upon Postmasters to receive it from the public. I am directed by the Postmaster-General to instruct you to be careful not to accept silver in payment of money orders, in any amount which the bank may find it inconvenient to receive in deposit from you.

By order of the Postmaster-General,

P. LE SUEUR, Superintendent.

To the Postmaster at Montreal.

It will be seen that this order, in effect, reduces the value of American Silver at the Post-office to that of British Silver, or perhaps below it. British Silver is a legal tender to the amount of $10, at a price fixed by statute. Beyond that amount British Silver, and to any amount American Silver, can only be taken at the rates at which the Postmasters can deposit it at the Banks.

NEWARK ITEMS.

THANKSGIVING AT THE HOSPITALS—A GALA DAY FOR THE SOLDIERS.—On Friday a Thanksgiving dinner was given to the soldiers in the United States General Hospitals in Newark by the ladies of the city, which was the grandest affair which has taken place in Newark for a long time. The preparations were necessarily on a gigantic scale, and the entire affair was got up by means of voluntary contributions from the citizens of Newark. The dinner was prepared by the cooks of the hospital, assisted by a large force of volunteer assistants. Those of the soldiers who were able, to the number of four hundred, sat down to tables spread in the large dining hall, which was profusely decorated with flags and evergreens, while those who were unable to go down stairs, were served at tables in their respective wards. The patients who are confined to bed being waited upon by the ladies with delicacies suitable to their condition. All the wards were elegantly hung with flags and paintings, and the *coup d'œil* was animated and beautiful in the extreme. The tables fairly groaned beneath the weight of turkeys, ducks, chickens, roast pigs, meats of every variety, pies, puddings, and, in fact, everything which could tempt the palate of sick or well. The main hospital and the Market-street Branch seemed to vie with each other in the variety and profusion of the entertainment. A number of invited guests were present, among whom were Brig.-Gen. HALL and Col. VANVLEET, of New-York; F. WALCOTT JACKSON, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad; J. W. WOODRUFF, Esq., and others. A glee club from New-York furnished fine music, and when the Star-Spangled Banner was sung the hundreds of soldiers in the great hall at Centre-street Hospital joined in the magnificent chorus, making a volume of sound which rocked the very rafters of the room. Among the decorations at the Walker-street Hospital was a superb silk flag presented to the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment by Pennsylvanians resident in California, and which had been through the battles of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and the "Seven Days" on the Chickahominy, having been shot to shreds in those terrific engagements. The gallant Pennsylvania boys are about to return the flag to its donors in the Golden State, as an evidence of their heroic work. The whole day in both hospitals was surrendered to enjoyment, for the nonce the rigid discipline of the institution being relaxed. The occasion will no doubt long be remembered both by the soldiers and their generous entertainers. The entire number of persons who took dinner at the two hospitals, including guests, was not far from 1,500.

NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Common Council of Newark are taking measures to disband a number of the hand-engine companies, and substitute steam fire engines and horse hose companies. There are already three steam fire engines in the Department, and it is contemplated to at once increase the number to six. There is also one horse hose company in the Department. It is estimated that a saving of at least $12,000 per annum will be effected by the substitution of steamers for the present hand-engines.

ANOTHER ISSUE OF CITY BONDS.—The Common Council of Newark on Wednesday evening, authorized a further issue of city notes for the fractional parts of a dollar, to the amount of $50,000, being the fourth issue of like amount, making the total amount the city has in circulation, $200,000.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Arrivals at the United States General Hospital, Newark, Nov. 28: Corp. NICHOLAS CONCKLIN, Company F, Thirteenth New-Jersey; THOMAS McSOULLY, Company E, Eighth New-Jersey. S. G. RUSH, Company A, Fifty-sixth New-York, died very suddenly yesterday morning, of hemorrhage.

Heavy Knit All Wool

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the dépôt.
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BATHGATE.—In Morrisania, N. Y., on Monday morning, Nov. 24, JOHN BATHGATE, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 1 o'clock.

BYRNES.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, THOMAS BYRNES, aged 47 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

COOPER.—At Camp Bliss, Upton's Hill, Va., Capt. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Vols.

The friends of the family, the teachers of the Ward Schools of the City, the School Officers of the 8th Ward, the members of Hiawatha Lodge, F. & A. M., and the members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on Monday, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

CROPSEY.—On Friday evening, Nov. 28, ADELE, only daughter of Andrew and Maria Cropsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from No. 207 10th-av., this day, (Sunday,) the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EAGLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 25, CHARLES EDWIN EAGLE, infant son of Alexander and Ellen Eagle, aged 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 159 Pearl, corner of High-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 1½ P. M.

FANNING.—On Friday, Nov. 28, of consumption, WILLIAM HENRY FANNING.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 Suffolk-st., on Sunday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M. The remains are to be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, WM. E. JOHNSON, son of Jas. and Mary S. Johnson, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held this day, (Sunday,) at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 263 7th-av.

PRESSINGER.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, at 2½ o'clock A. M., of pneumonia, CATHARINE MARIA, only daughter of Catharine and Thomas Pressinger, in the 19th year of her age.

TERRY.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, JOSE EDUARDO TERRY, son of Señor Don Tomas Terry, of Cienfuegos, Cuba, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Monday morning, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 567.—Nov. 29, 1862.
52, 66, 14, 38, 51, 3, 71, 48, 75, 19, 32.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 568—Nov. 29, 1862.
59, 51, 68, 70, 35, 2, 25, 63, 40, 66, 69, 20, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—THE LADIES CONnected with the National Freedman's Relief Association have opened a large room, No. 400 Broadway, corner Walker-st., for the reception of cloth or second-hand clothing, or money, to aid in relieving the sufferers who are now within the lines of our armies. The ladies will be in attendance each day from 10 to 4 o'clock, who will be glad to welcome any lady who is willing to aid by her needle or purse, to clothe the destitute women and children. Donations may also be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Allen Butler, No. 13 East 12th-st.; the President, Mrs. James Gibbons, No. 19 Lamartine-place; Mrs. G. T. M. Davis, No. 144 East 17th-st.; Miss Julia Gould, No. 5 Madison-square.
C. C. LEIGH, No. 400 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
WILLIAM TUCKER, Ch.
HENRY H. HULLAT, EDWARD S. MCPHERSON, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.

TAMMANY, MOZART, TAXPAYERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN.

LEWIS R. RYERS.

Mozart Delegates.	*Tammany Delegates.*
William Brennan,	Samuel T. Munson,
Orlando P. Smith,	Peter Welch,
William Dall,	Peter Kirchof,
Patrick Campbell,	James Watson,
Patrick Lynch.	Peter Halpin.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Chairman.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.
RICHARD VAN HOUTEN, Chairman Constitutional Union Convention.
WM. S. MURRAY, Sec'y. Constitutional Union Con.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

TO THE TAXPAXERS AND ELECTORS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. LEWIS R. RYERS, having received the united nominations of Tammany, Mozart, and the Constitutional Union Parties of the Sixteenth Ward for Alderman, we heartily recommend him to the support of the Taxpayers and Electors of the Ward, sincerely believing if he is elected that he will labor in our Common Council for a wise economy in all our public expenditures, and oppose with energy and determination all schemes presented that have not justice to recommend them.

Wm. F. Havemeyer,
Richard O'Gorman,
David V. Freeman,
E. B. Hart,
L. N. Rosenmiller, M. D.,
Matthew McKeon,
Edgar Stansbury,
Conklin L. Martin.
Walter Roome,
John M. Barbour,
Udolpho Wolfe,
Samuel Harris,
O. R. King, M. D.,
John B. Walsh,
Daniel S. Mead,
H. V. Allison, No. 11 London-terrace.
Wortendyke & Hopper, Ice dealers, No. 273 West 17th-st.
J. A. Marshall, President Consolidated Stage Company.
Downs & Merrifield, Gas-Metre Manufacturers, Nos. 340, 342, 344 and 346 West 22d-st.
Samuel C. Harriot, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 454 West 23d-st.
Morris Hilger, President Germania Insurance Company, No. 37 London-terrace.
C. C. Roumage, Merchant, No. 456 West 23d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Tammany and Mozart School Conventions of the Eighteenth Ward, held corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av. on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

For School Commissioner:
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
For School Inspector:
HUGH O. BRIEN.
For Trustees:
MICHAEL RYAN,
WILLIAM BAIRD,
EDWARD COOPER, to fill vacancy.
WM. E. CURTIS, Chairman, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Sec'y, } Tammany Convention.
WEARE D. PARSONS, Ch'n, FRED'K E. MATHER, Sec'y, } Mozart Convention.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Councilmen.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth WARDS.
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON.
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND.
ABRAHAM LENT.
GEORGE ROSS.
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SCHOOL OFFICERS TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For Commissioner,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LE GRAND B. CANNON.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.
ALBO MANN, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD

CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.

For Commissioner,
JAMES B DUPIGNAC.
For Inspector,
JOHN HEWITT.
For Trustees,
DAVID D. ACKER,
GEORGE IRELAND, JR.
JAMES STUART, No. 32 Varick-st., Chairman.
JOSEPH G. HARRISON, No. 15 Beach-st., Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL

UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.
For Corporation Counsel,
JOHN E. DEVELIN.
GEORGE KELSEY, President Gen. Com.
E. MORTIMER DEEY, Chairman Exec. Com.
A. T. CANFIELD, Secretary Gen. Committee.
O. SLOAN HOLDEN, Secretary Exec. Committee.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner,
BENJ. C. WANDELL.
For Trustees.
MORDECAI L. MARSH.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For Inspector.
JAMES CONDIE.

SEVENTEENTH WARD

REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATIONS.

For School Commissioner,
MICHAEL HAHN.
For Inspector,
HENRY HAIGHT.
For Trustees,
ROBERT B. BOYD.
WILLIAM TRUSLOW.
JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Alderman,
Capt. MICHAEL NORTON.

People's Union.	Republican.
ISAAC B. SMITH, Chairman.	FRANK W. SHEPPARD, Ch'n.
GEO. E. HAYDON, Secretary.	DAVID OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

(Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, IXth Ward; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Election Districts, XVth Ward.)
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
CHARLES CRANE.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—

(XXTH WARD,)
Regular Union, Republican and People's Candidate for Alderman,
E. HARRISON REED.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

TWELFTH WARD TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Twelfth Ward Tammany Hall Ward Committee, have noticed in the public Press that a portion of their associates indorse the course of John McQuade, in running as a stump candidate against Jacob M. Long, the regular nominee. We wish to be distinctly understood as repudiating their action, and will give our hearty and earnest support to JACOB M. LONG, as the only regular Democratic candidate before the people.

ISAAC VERMILYEA.
JAMES HOPE.
BENJAMIN MOORE.
ANDREW TURNIERE.
ROBERT HOUSTON.
FRANK SOUER.
HENRY J. WELSH.
JOHN BALMORE.
CHARLES HAHN.

TWELFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.

Alderman—Jacob M. Long.
Councilmen—David Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, John Brice, Valentine Cook, Alexander Brandon, Wm. Joice.
School Commissioner—Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.
Inspector—John B. Hobby.
Trustees—Benjamin Moore, John Hart.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION Candidates for Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising all the City above [illegible] the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.

JONATHAN B. TROTTER,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
IRA O. MILLER.

FIRST, SECOND AND PARTS OF THIRD, FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS.—REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
HENRY SMITH.
J. G. ABBE, Chairman.
JOHN M. COSTA, Secretary.

TAX-PAYERS, JEFFERSONIAN AND REGULAR Mozart Candidate Third Aldermanic District.

For Alderman,
GERSHON COHEN.
DANIEL KENNEDY, Chairman.
W. H. CRANE, W. QUINN, Sec'ys.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD PEOPLE'S UNION AND TAXPAYER'S UNITED NOMINATIONS, also JEFFERSONIAN—For Alderman, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the people's choice, and opposed to all corruption [illegible].

JOHN R. VANDERVOORT, Chairman.
THADDEUS MEIGHAN, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

TO THE PEOPLE.

TWELFTH WARD, Nov. 28, 1862.

My name having appeared in the daily papers as Secretary of the Mozart Hall organization, giving to Mr John McQuade the nomination of that party for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, I wish hereby to say that the same was used without my consent, and is hereby repudiated. I am for the candidates regularly nominated by Mozart and Tammany Hall, and shall labor for their triumphant election.

CAPT. WILLIAM HARRIS.

TWELFTH WARD MOZART HALL ALDERMANIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Mozart Hall Democratic Convention for the SELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, (Twelfth Ward,) held at the house of Mr. William Little, corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av., on Friday, Nov. 28, 1862, JACOB M. LONG, Esq., was nominated for Alderman for said Assembly District.

TERENCE McGUIRE, Chairman.
WILLIAM HARRIS, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Ward Committee of the MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC PARTY for the Twelfth Ward, held at the house of Mr. William Little, corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av., on Friday evening, Nov. 26, 1862, it was on motion

Resolved, That whereas certain parties in this Ward have without the authority of the Aldermanic Convention of this Ward, appointed according to the usages of the party, assumed to act for and publish a nomination as if emanating from the Aldermanic Convention of this Ward, and

Whereas, the nomination of

JACOB M. LONG, Esq.,

is the only nomination for Alderman made by the Mozart Hall Democracy of this Ward; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the nomination of

JACOB M. LONG,

for Alderman of this Aldermanic District, is unanimously indorsed, and we pledge ourselves to his hearty support.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and will support the nominations made by the Councilmanic Convention of the Mozart Hall Democracy for the Seventh Councilmanic District, and recommend to the support of the united Democracy our Councilmanic candidate,

JAMES CROWE, ESQ.,

and the Mozart Hall Councilmanic ticket.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and will support the regular, and only regular, Union Democratic School ticket of this Ward, to wit:

For School Commissioner,
SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, JR.
For School Inspector,
JOHN B. HOBBY.
For Trustees,
JOHN HART and BENJAMIN MOORE.
SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Chairman
Twelfth Ward Mozart Hall Democratic Ward Committee.
W. H. TONE, MATTHEW J. FOGARTY, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Counsel to Corporation,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD
For Councilmen,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
For School Commissioner,
RICHARD WARREN.
For Inspector,
JAMES W. GERARD.
For Trustees,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JAMES C. HARRIOTT.
To fill Vacancy,
JOSEPH F. JOY.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
G. JOSEPH RUCH, WM. LAIMBIER, JR., } Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION

For Alderman,
IRA A. ALLEN.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Chairman.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION,

For Alderman,
IRA A. ALLEN
CHAS M. VANDERVOORT, Chairman
ALEXANDER LAMONT, Secretary.

NINTH WARD SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner—JAMES W. FARR.
For Inspector—CHARLES S. WRIGHT.
For Trustees—JAMES H. TOWNSEND, JAMES HARRISON.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—MR. JOHN FOX is the regular candidate of the United Democracy for Alderman of the First District, Mr. Fitzgerald, the candidate of the Mozart Democracy, having resigned his claims in Mr. FOX'S favor.

Mr. FOX is a young man of great personal and political popularity in his District, and is universally esteemed in the community as a man of strict integrity, industry and business habits. If elected, which we have no doubt he will be, he will make a vigilant and honest Alderman, one who will reflect honor upon his constituents and credit upon the City Government.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—Composed of parts of IXth and XVIth Wards. Regular Democratic Union Nomination, Tammany and Mozart for Alderman VIIth Aldermanic District.

CHARLES J. CHIPP.

JOHN NASH, Chairman. IGNATIUS FLYNN, Secretary. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Conference Committee. FERNANDO WOOD, Chairman of the Mozart Hall Conference Committee.

FIFTEENTH WARD—REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
For Inspector—ALBERT GILBERT.
For Trustees—JAMES D. OLIVER, LINUS W. STEVENS.
To fill a vacancy—JAMES S. SCHUYLER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH BIBLES,
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
(Standard and authorized editions.)

A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS AND BALLADS, "Sweet Love, forget me not," "Lizzie Lee," "Mother's love is true," "Flora Lyle" and "Irene, the little Queen," sung nightly at Christy's, Wood's and Bryant's Minstrels. "Evening Blessing," vesper song and quartette, for church and parlor, by M. Keller, the popular song writer. "Shall we know each other there?" by the Rev. R. Lowry, and "Why have my loved ones gone?" by Foster, are selling rapidly, price 25 cents each, five for $1; mailed free. Pianists in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS 174TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., No. 46 Howard-st., New-York, Nov. 28, 1862.—GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—All absent officers of this regiment are hereby ordered to report for duty at camp on Riker's Island. No permission to leave camp will be granted to officers, except such applications are approved at these headquarters. All arrangements heretofore existing in relation to absence of officers is hereby rescinded. By order of Col. T. W. PARMELE.
W. L. WATKINS, Adjutant.

BEWARE OF THE NORTHEASTERS.—BROWNE'S PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS make doors, windows and skylights of every description air, water, and dust-tight; they supersede the use of double sashes, and will last Winter and Summer for years, saving their cost the first season in coal, [illegible] and doctors' bills. Address METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 313 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
Agents wanted throughout the country.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE IN THE FIRST WARD.

A Noted Office-Holder Shot in an Affray.

Great Excitement Among the Politicians---Ante-Mortem Examination of the Victim---Statement of the Prisoner, &c., &c.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a serious affray occurred near the corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets, among some noted First Ward politicians, during which a man named Thomas Byrnes, better known among his associates as "big Tom Byrnes," was shot in the abdomen, with a pistol, in the hands of Dennis P. Sullivan. The latter was arrested, and the victim immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, by officer Fincke, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police. Dr. Kennedy, the House Surgeon of the Hospital, aided by Dr. Weltje, made a thorough examination of the wound, with the view of extracting the ball, but owing to the peculiar location of the injury, and the direction which the ball had taken, it was found impracticable. It was the decided opinion of the medical gentlemen that he could not survive many days, and probably not many hours. He was accordingly informed of his critical condition, and admonished that if he had any arrangements to make, preparatory to death, or anything which he wished to say, it would be proper for him to make his desires known in that regard. At his request, therefore, his counsel, Mr. John E. Develin, was sent for, who attended him, drew his will and had it duly executed, yesterday afternoon. His spiritual adviser was also with him several hours in the latter part of the day.

Toward evening, Coroner Collin, with his Deputy, went to the hospital for the purpose of taking his deposition. Byrnes, by this time, was so low, and so much exhausted, through loss of blood, that it was deemed best to exclude all from the room except the jury and those who were actually necessary to the performance of the business. By the advice of his physicians, the Coroner very considerately made the examination as brief as possible. His voice was very feeble, and at times so low as to be scarcely audible at the distance of two feet from his bed.

THE EXAMINATION.

Thomas Byrnes having been duly sworn, Coroner Collin examined him as follows:

Coroner. Mr. Byrnes, do you feel that you are in a dying condition? A. I think I shall not recover. Q. Do you think you can identify the prisoner? A. I think I can.

[Coroner Collin here asked those in the room to place themselves in such a position as to be easily and readily seen by Mr. Byrnes.]

Q.—*By the Coroner*—Do you recognize the person who shot you? A.—That man, (pointing to the prisoner.)

The Coroner—Mr. Byrnes, will you state briefly, and as clearly as may be, the circumstances under which you were shot?

Mr. Byrnes—At about 2 o'clock this morning, in Greenwich-street, between Cedar and Liberty, on the north side, near the river, (Mr. Byrnes probably meant to say the west side of Greenwich-street,) I was with two gentlemen. The prisoner and others were across the street. I thought they were acquaintances. Mr. Strick (a friend of witness,) got into an argument with them, about what I cannot tell; one called the other an Abolitionist; the prisoner, who had become angry, drew a pistol; I said there was to be no fighting, and then I wanted to know why the pistol had been drawn; prisoner said he was paid for it.

To Coroner—Paid for drawing the pistol.

[Mr. Byrnes was here so much exhausted that a brief respite was given him.]

He then resumed: Some one caught hold of him, to take hold of the pistol; I do not know whether it was an officer or not; he immediately shot me, for what reason I know not; that is all I know; I never had any altercation with prisoner; I begged him not to use a pistol; he was within four or five feet of me.

The Coroner at this point deemed it prudent to rest the examination. The jury retired from the room and immediately rendered a verdict to the effect that Thomas Byrnes was shot, on the morning of the 29th of Nov. inst., by a pistol in the hands of Dennis P. Sullivan.

The prisoner was then summoned into the room of the house physician, where Coroner Collin administered an oath, and proposed to him the usual formal questions, in answer to which he replied that his name was Dennis P. Sullivan, that he was born in Ireland, was 33 years of age, resided at the corner of White and Baxter streets, and was by occupation a rope-maker.

Coroner Collin—Have you anything to say, and if so what, relative to the shooting of Thomas Byrnes?

Prisoner—Not being prepared I decline saying anything upon the subject at present.

Sullivan was then remanded to the Tombs to await the result.

Our reporter visited Sullivan last evening at the Tombs. His counsel, Mr. Chas. S. Spencer, and also a brother and sister of the prisoner were present. He appeared quite free to converse, and seemed willing to relate all the facts connected with the unfortunate affair. Inasmuch as the public have, at present, no other mode of learning the origin of the affray, and the circumstances attending it, except from the lips of those who were participants therein, we give both sides of the story as we have them from Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Sullivan. The statement of the latter, it must be remembered, however, was not made under the solemnities of an oath, or with death staring him in the face, as may be said to be the case with that of the other.

SULLIVAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Sullivan said that he was posting bills for Alderman Smith, he having been engaged by Smith for that purpose; that at about 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, he was at the place indicated by Byrnes, in his testimony, when the latter, with others, followed him, and posted bills for the opposing Aldermanic candidate, John Fox, directly over those which he had posted; there were several persons with me, and Byrne's party consisted of about the same number; I should think high words were used on both sides; I was attacked by a number of men, at the time when I had my ladder, a pail of paste, and my bills in my hands; in anticipation of an attack I had brought my revolver with me; when the attack was made upon me I changed my pistol from my breastpocket to the sidepocket of my coat; I was first struck and knocked down, and while on my knees, and while others were kicking me, Byrnes came up and drew my coat collar over my head, and then, in self-defence, I drew my revolver and fired; there was a general, indiscriminate knock-down fight between the members of the two opposing parties.

There was much excitement among the politicians throughout the First Ward, and indeed in all the lower part of the City, yesterday and last evening, in regard to this unfortunate affray. Byrnes holds the office of Superintendent of Lands and Places, and has long been known as an active politician of the Tammany Hall School.

The "Old War Horse" of Tammany, Elijah F. Purdy, also Alderman H. W. Genet, Commissioner Bell, John E. Develin, and others of that ilk, were in attendance at the Hospital for hours yesterday afternoon and evening.

Sullivan is also a man not unknown in New-York politics, and was formerly a policeman in one of the lower Wards.

Byrnes is father-in-law to John Fox, the present Democratic nominee for Alderman in the first District, and was naturally one of his (Fox's) warmest and most zealous supporters. He is about 47 years of age, and a large, robust looking man when in health. He resided at No. 3 Morris-street, where he leaves a family.

We omitted to state in the proper place, that immediately after the Coroner had concluded the examination of Byrnes, the latter turned his eyes to Sullivan, and mustering all his strength for the effort, he said in a voice low, but distinct, although it vibrated with emotion, "Sullivan, God forgive you for taking my life from me and my family."

Byrnes died at 5 o'clock last evening.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

Yesterday the following prisoners, who had been heretofore convicted, were brought up for sentence:

John Kelly, burglary in third degree—State Prison for two years.

James Welsh, burglary in third degree—State Prison for two years.

John Crawford, manslaughter in third degree—State Prison for three years.

Maria E. M. Smith, grand larceny—State Prison for two years.

John Thompson, larceny from person—State Prison for two years.

Freights via the Sound.

The Sound steamboat lines between Boston and New-York (Fall River, Stonington, and Norwich) have agreed that freight shall be the same by each line, and that on and after the 25th instant four cents per foot for measurement goods be charged, and other goods as per their printed tariff. The public will, therefore, be equally treated by either line. These lines deserve well of the traveling public. Their accommodations are superb, their prices low, their rations equal to those of a first-class hotel, and no ocean steamer floats that can claim superiority to the *Metropolis*, of the Fall River Line, in any point whatever.

PRESENTATION CEREMONIES.

Address of Mrs. Commodore Levy to the Soldiers of the Anthon Battalion on Presenting a Flag at her Residence.

Quite a novel and interesting scene took place on Thursday at 3 P. M., at the house of Mrs. Commodore Levy. Capt. Coddington's Battery of Light Artillery, now in camp on Governor's Island, was drawn up in the large hall to receive a flag to be presented by that lady. Many distinguished officers of the Army and Navy were present, together with some sprinkling of our City beaux and belles, who were drawn thither by the novel sight of a delicate little widow having the pluck to stand up before so many hardy men, and teach them the duties of courage and patriotism.

The Band had been discoursing some of their sweetest music for about thirty minutes, when the lady hostess was seen descending the main staircase. Stopping half-way in the descent, she turned gracefully to front the artillery men drawn up below, and with one hand leaning lightly on the beautiful banner by her side, in a clear, sweet and plaintive tone, spoke to them as follows:

Soldiers of the Anthon Battalion: I have come to adorn your ranks with the ensign of our country. Flags are the inspirations of armies, because they wave over our heads the sentiments that are beating in our hearts, and, with the fluttering of a simple ribbon, announce the solid presence of an Empire. What the Bible is to religion, what a rose is to love, such is a flag to a battle, inspiring principles as well as battalions with hope, victory and salvation. As the weakness of our sex banishes us from the battle-field, our sympathy for the soldier finds no refuge but in prayers and gifts. Woman's glory in this contest consists in having helped every battle without taking a single life. Whilst men, with deafening thunder, are shelling the dark heresy of the South, woman's noiseless needle goes gleaming from rank to rank, stitching its quiet way to shield those iron heroes from storm and sun with her gentle thread, thus doing her part to mend the awful gap in her country's fortunes. May this flag, wherever it streams, and whoever it cheers, prove a silent and silken proclamation to the world, that virtue and valor are flaming beneath it. All nations have honored the nation's ensign, thirty-four States have sworn to it. Once it fanned the conquered Capital of Mexico, twice it rustled over the prostrate Englishman, and often and often has it thrown the shadow of victorious civilization along the receding footprints of Indian ferocity. Let no domestic dogma quench a single star; we need all their light to scatter the darkness with which Southern recreancy would enshroud the continent. Soldiers, this flag, the work of my weak hands, will give strength to a strong cause. Press it to your lips, watch it on your way, bury it in your hearts; swear you will leave it on no defeated field, swear it shall wave over no divided land. Think of the heroes who are suffering to save it, think of those hundred thousand buried brethren who moulder under the pathway to its triumph. How they went forth as bright and hopeful as yourselves; how banners as fair and stainless, and music as sweet and joyous floated through the sunshine of their going. Think how disease touched them, and they withered from the ranks, how havoc faced them, and they retreated to their God. These pale columns will file by us no more forever. Those tattered flags wave only in dreams. Their spirits have passed into your ranks. Your courage and your enthusiasm will help fill up the ghastly vacuum, and with a brighter destiny complete their unfinished glory. Soldiers take this flag! in its folds are wrapped the unity and safety of your country. When it falls from our American sky no other type of freedom and progress will ever rise to replace it. Remember this in battle, outnumbered by the foe, it will reinforce you with the fire of ten thousand men. Bleeding and breathless from the overpowering, charge it will rally the wavering column, stop the panic, and through fire and smoke, slaughter and death, snatch a victory that shall redeem this sad land and restore you to grateful homes or consign you to immortal graves.

Among the spectators we noticed Commander Meade, of the *North Carolina*, with his splendid band, Col. Lansing, of Fitz-John Porter's Corps, Hon. E. George Spencer, Hon. David J. Coddington and others.

Gen. Anthon's reply was extremely eloquent and appropriate. The men made a splendid appearance, and did great credit to Maj. Willard, the commander of the battalion.

THE NEW RECTOR OF TRINITY.

Institution of Rev. Morgan Dix—Impressive Religious Ceremonies—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Higbee.

Yesterday morning, the "institution" of Rev. Morgan Dix, to the rectorship of Trinity Church, took place. A large but not a crowded congregation were witnesses of the ceremony. At 11 o'clock the clergy met the Bishop in the robing room, and proceeded to the church in the following procession: 1. The sextons of Trinity Church and of St. Paul's, St. John's and Trinity Chapels. 2. The men and boys of the choir. 3. The vestrymen of Trinity Church. 4. The clergy specially invited; the Rector of St. George's; the Rector of Grace, the President of Standing Committee, the Secretary. 5. The Clergy of the Parish in the following order: Rev. Mr. Young, Rev. Dr. Weston, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Rev. Dr. Hobart, Rev. Dr. Haight, Rev. Dr. Higbee; the Rector and the Church Wardens, 6. The Bishop.

The clergy advanced to the chancel rail and then fell back, forming a passage through which the Bishop passed to the Episcopal Chair, the clergy seating themselves in the stalls. The clergy of the parish include Rev. Drs. Higbee, Vinton, Weston, Young, Haight, Hobart and Ogilby. The Rector occupied a chair in the outer chancel, the Senior Warden, Mr. William E. Dunscomb, standing on his right holding the keys of the church in his hand in open view, while the Junior Warden stood on the left. Morning service, as far as the Nicene Creed, was read by Rev. Dr. Weston, Rev. Dr. Ogilby reading the first lesson, and Rev. Mr. Young the second. The Proper Psalm, the *Te Deum* and *Benedictus* were chanted antiphonally by the choir. Rev. Dr. Hobart read the collects and prayers, after which the choir and congregation sang to the tune part of the 100th metrical psalm. The only difference from the ordinary service, the reading of the special lesson, (Ezekiel xxxiii., to verse 10, and St. John x., to verse 19.)

After the morning service, Bishop Potter, the Institutor, said, according to the prescribed formula: "Dearly beloved in the Lord, we have assembled for the purpose of instituting the Rev. Morgan Dix into this parish as Priest and Rector of the same; and we are possessed of your vote that he has been so elected; as also of the prescribed letter of institution; but if any of you can show just cause why he should not be instituted, we proceed no further, because we would not that an unworthy person should minister among you." After a decorous pause, unbroken by any sound, the Institutor read the Letter of Institution. The Senior Warden then addressed the incumbent in these words: "In the name and behalf of Trinity Parish, I do receive and acknowledge you, the Rev. Morgan Dix, as Priest and Rector of the same, and in token thereof give into your hands the keys of this Church." As he received the keys, the new incumbent said: "I, Morgan Dix, receive these keys of the House of God at your hands as the pledges of my institution and of your parochial recognition, and promise to be a faithful shepherd over you, in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

After the reading of a collect and the Lord's Prayer, the Bishop received the incumbent within the rails of the altar, and presented him with the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer and Book of Canons, saying: "Receive these books, and let them be the rule of thy conduct in dispensing the Divine Word, in leading the devotions of the people, and in exercising the discipline of the Church; and be thou in all things a pattern to the flock committed to thy care." The choir then sang to a chant the "Laudate Nomen," the words selected from different psalms. The prescribed prayers were then read, including the personal supplication of the newly-instituted Rector, as follows: "O Lord my God! I am not worthy that Thou shouldst come under my roof; yet Thou hast honored Thy servant with appointing him to stand in Thy house, and to serve at Thy holy altar. To Thee and Thy service I devote myself, soul, body and spirit, with all their powers and faculties. Fill my memory with the words of Thy law; enlighten my understanding with the illumination of the Holy Ghost; and may all the wishes and desires of my will centre in what Thou hast commanded. And to make me instrumental in promoting the salvation of the people now committed to my charge, grant that I may faithfully administer the holy sacraments, and by my life and doctrine set forth Thy true and holy word. Be ever with me in the performance of all the duties of my ministry; in prayer to quicken my devotion; in praises to heighten my love and gratitude; and in preaching to give a steadiness of thought and expression suitable to the clearness and excellency of Thy holy word. Grant this for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy son, our Saviour. At the conclusion of the Institution office the One Hundredth hymn was sung.

The Rev. Dr. Higbee then ascended the pulpit and delivered the sermon:—In opening, he showed forcibly the desire of Christ, by the parable, to prepare the world for the reception of the gospel, as represented by the seed, under the guidance and instrumentality of the Church, so that man should have eternal salvation. He set forth vividly the mediatorial character of Christ and His divine career in elevating mankind. He was not a [illegible] would have gathered them even as a hen [illegible] her chickens, but ye would not. The [illegible] then wound up his discourse, by a summary [illegible], in which he declared that the ministry was of Divine appointment. [illegible] of [illegible] might be left to the discretion of its members, but the church could [illegible] parish, opposite [illegible] each other [illegible] ever the same, under the [illegible] of its Divine Head. Its doctrines could not [illegible] would endure and its [illegible] salvation of souls to the end of the world. [illegible] was good. Its object was to bring life to all, and overcome evil with good. Life and salvation for mankind were the watchwords of the heralds of the Cross. The preacher then alluded to the respective duties of the Church and State, remarking that the purpose of the latter was to protect persons and their homes; but while they should assist that work, the Church should be regarded exclusively as the instrument of regenerating the world. The ministerial labor was theirs; through storm and sunshine, and chance and change. It was a work taken up and laid down by them, and taken up and laid down by their successors. A venerable man, who had served the temple in that place, had fallen. He had held the dignified office of a Rector for over a score of years; but however worthily he discharged his duties, whatever difficulties he had to contend with, his praise was in the fact that he was a faithful colaborer with them in the great work of the ministry. His successor had been appointed. Oh, might God strengthen the hands of the new Rector! He came there in the strength of youth, with the honors of that ancient parish on his head, to perform the important duties of his dignified office. With cheerful hearts they welcomed him to his high position, and they devoutly prayed that every earthly and heavenly prosperity on him and for him might be fulfilled. Their confidence in him was grounded in his being a priest of God, and in the gift committed to him by the laying on of hands. The great work was not to be begun and finished by him; but he was to follow his fathers, in the bright path of morning light. The reverend Doctor closed by referring to the trials and duties of a minister, and the glorious triumph which would ultimately follow his labors.

After the sermon, the Anthem, *Ecce Nunc* was sung as follows: "The Lord that made heaven and earth give thee blessing out of Zion. Hallelujah! Amen." This anthem is a composition by Dr. Edward Hodges, formerly organist of Trinity. The communion service was then administered, the Bishop, the new Rector, Rev. Morgan Dix, and Rev. Drs. Higbee, Haight, and Vinton officiating. After the benediction, the clergy, wardens, vestry, and others, informally saluted and welcomed the Rector, "bidding him God-speed" in his new vocation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Dr. Browne, the Alleged Abortionist, to be Examined.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, Mr. Spencer, counsel for Dr. Browne, sued out a writ of *certiorari*—a writ which takes the case to a higher tribunal. Judge McCunn granted the writ—the District-Attorney assenting; and it was then agreed that the Doctor should be examined before Judge McCunn on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M. Counsel visited Dr. Browne in the afternoon, and in reply to some question, the latter stated that he regarded his conviction as a foregone conclusion, and said, "They will send me up the river and place me in a hospital." An effort will be made by his counsel to exclude the testimony of Augustus L. Simms.

Movements of Gen. McClellan.—The Committee on National Affairs did not wait on Gen. McClellan, as was expected, this morning, on account of an unavoidable business prevention. The General will, on Monday, however, fix a day when he will be prepared to receive them. He is still run down by visitors, but sees only such as are personal friends, or brother soldiers. Among his callers this morning, were Hon. Aug. Belmont, and Major Jones, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Wool.

Changes Among the Police.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Chas. H. Balcom, to the First Precinct; Geo. H. Stringer, to the Fifth; Wm. Kent, Ninth, and Myer Elsas, Valentine Paffmann and Michael C. O'Bryne to the Twenty-ninth. *Resignations*—Richard Barber, of the Second, and Joseph Hays, of the Nineteenth.

Christ Church, Fifth-avenue.—The vacant Rectorship in this Episcopal Parish, has been filled by the election of Rev. F. C. Ewer, late of California, but recently officiating at St. Ann's, this City.

New-York Hospital—Weekly Report to Nov. 28, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 21	178	227	405
Admitted to Nov. 28	23	35	58
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	32	62
Died	2	3	5
Remaining at date	169	227	396

Males, 375; females, 21.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned to Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3693. *Part II.*—Nos. 3962, 3964, 3968, 3970, 3972, 3976, 3978, 3982, 3984, 3986, 3990, 3992, 3994, 3996, 4002, 4006, 4010, 4016, 4022, 4026. *Part III.*—Nos. 418, 1732, 2736, 2747, 3220, 3599, 301, 677, 1885, 1947, 1977, 1289, 344, 394, 1018, 2168, 2359, 2435, 2514, 2535.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Demurrers Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 28. Issues of Law and Fact, No. 217.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3015, 3115, 2949, 3131, 3133, 3143, 3145, 1843, 315, 2927, 3069, 3071, 1965, 2827, 2849. *Part II.*—Nos. 292, 1880, 2808, 2818, 884, 2316, 2374, 2406, 2410, 2496, 2618, 488, 1858, 2700, 2362.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1357, 1436, 1499, 367, 1679, 1404, 1681, 1682, 1685, 1277, 1250, 1253, 1319, 582, 1166, 1564. *Part II.*—Nos. 444, 1517, 1457, 591, 135, 1454, 1514, 1410, 442, 1097, 1620, 1583, 2261, 410, 1332.

Verdict Against a Policeman for an Alleged Assault.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Louisa Osteman vs. *Daniel Murray*.—This action was brought to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery committed by the defendant, who is a police officer, upon the plaintiff, an elderly lady in feeble health, on the 21st of June last.

The plaintiff claimed to be peaceably standing in front of the house where she resides, No. 288 West Thirty-ninth-street, and that while so doing the defendant struck her several times with his club, breaking a bone behind the left ear and knocking out several of her teeth. The physician attending the plaintiff testified that the injuries were serious. The defence was a justification of the officer's acts on account of the bad conduct of the plaintiff. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $1,300.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff; Nathan Nesbitt for defendant.

Superior Court—General Term.

Before Justices Robertson, White and Monell.

Griffin vs. *Cranston, impleaded, etc.* Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Monell and Robertson.

Crommelin vs. *the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.* Judgment reversed. New trial granted with costs to abide the event. Opinions by Monell and Robertson.

Heriott et al assignees vs. *Bagiole.* Judgment reversed. New trial granted with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Monell.

Stevens vs. *Palmer.* Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Monell.

The Chatham Bank vs. *Betts.*—Order denying motion for new trial affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Monell.

Goelet vs. *Rose et al.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Moncrief.

Welch vs. *Sickles.*—Judgment reversed. New trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Moncrief.

Martin et al., vs. *Kuntzweiler et al.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Robertson.

Pollor vs. *Les Roy.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinions by Robertson, Moncrief, and Monell.

The East River Bank vs. *Kennedy.*—Judgment reversed. New trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Robertson.

Gray vs. *Bowen.*—Judgment reversed. New trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinions by Robertson and Monell.

Moore vs. *Westervelt.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Robertson.

Davenport vs. *Ruckman and The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Robertson.

Kelly et al., vs. *The Commonwealth Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Robertson.

Mallory vs. *Perkins.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Robertson.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Gardiner vs. *Caswell, impleaded, &c.*—Motion for leave to demur granted, on payment of $10 costs.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. *Sturgis et al.*—Extra allowance of $350 to the defendants.

Benkard et al. vs. *Delmonico et al.*—Finding settled, and left in clerk's office. Extra allowance of $300. Order for time to make a case granted. Motion for leave to appeal without security denied. Papers in clerk's office.

Scott vs. *Salmon, impleaded, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff against defendant, upon the demurrer to the separate defence in the answer with costs, but with liberty to the defendant to serve an amended answer upon payment of costs in ten days after notice of this decision.

Brock vs. *Foley.*—Order granted, confirming report [illegible], and denying motions made by plaintiff and defendant respectively, but without costs to either party.

Clawson vs. *Williams.*—Motion to dismiss complaint, &c., denied, with $5 costs of opposing.

Rafferty, &c. vs. *Heath, &c.*—Motion for relaxation upon appeal by the plaintiffs, from the clerk's taxation of costs on an order overruling demurrers to a counter-claim set up in the separate answers of two defendants, "with costs, to be taxed." Held that the clerk had no power to tax costs until final judgment. [illegible] decision of the clerk that only one bill of costs can be taxed is approved, as is also the disallowance of the item in the bill of $15 "for proceedings [illegible] of trial," $7 costs allowed to defendants [illegible] motion.

[illegible] *Bank* vs. *Lynch, impleaded.*—Motion by [illegible] Lynch, that Bernard Sheridan and Thomas [illegible] be substituted as plaintiffs herein, instead of the [illegible] Bank. Granted, without costs to either party.

[illegible] vs. *Vidal.*—Order set aside and declared null and void, having been made in violation of law, with costs to said defendant.

Pignolet vs. *Geer & Geer.*—Plaintiff's motion for injunction denied, and the preliminary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs to defendants.

Hall vs. *Waterbury.*—Defendant's motion for a perpetual stay of proceedings, on the part of the plaintiff in this action, is denied, with $10 costs to the plaintiff.

Binninger & Clark vs. *Deshmeimer.*—Plaintiffs' motion to dismiss and vacate, or modify the order made herein on Oct. 16, 1862, dismissing the supplementary proceeding, &c., is denied, with $5 costs of opposing to be paid to the defendant's attorney.

Moss vs. *Jerome, impleaded, &c.*—The defendant's motion to set aside the order to examine him on supplementary, and staying proceedings on the judgment, until the determination of the defendant's appeal is granted, upon said defendant within ten days from the entry, filing and serving of the order, and undertaking in proper form and amount for staying proceedings, until the determination of said appeal, and also paying to defendant's attorney $10 costs of opposing this motion, and $10 costs of the supplementary proceedings. Notice of filing said undertaking, with a copy thereof to be served, and the plaintiff to have the same right to except to the sureties, &c., and the sureties to justify, as if the undertaking was filed and when notice of appeal was served.

Welsh vs. *Robertson.*—Defendant's motion granted—$10 costs.

Watson vs. *Chesebrough.*—Plaintiff's motion, that defendant satisfy that part of plaintiff's claim admitted to be just—granted.

Ross vs. *Chesebrough.*—The same. Application for papers must be made at the Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 29, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Cou..104	200 Erie Railway........ 60
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74.Cou. 92½	400 do........ 59¾
15,000 do........ 92	400 do........ 59⅝
8,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c.	200 do......s15 59⅜
Notes........103⅜	100 do......s15 59⅝
15,000 U.S.6s.1 yr.Certf. 97¼	500 do........ 60
10,000 U. S. Dem. N's..121⅞	100 do......s10 60
35,000 do........122	300 Erie Railway Pref.. 90¼
5,000 do......b30.122	100 do........ 90⅜
500 Ohio St. 6s, '60...104	100 Hudson River R..... 72¼
5,000 Missouri St. 6s... 51⅛	200 do........ 72⅛
15,000 do.......... 51⅜	350 do........ 72⅝
2,000 Cal. St. 7s....... 112	150 do......s10 72¼
4,000 N. Y. Central 6s..107	100 do......b10 72⅝
6,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83.107	200 Harlem Railroad.... 21⅛
1,000 Erie R. 5th M. B...100½	100 do........ 21
2,000 B.,N.Y.&E.1st M. 98	100 do......s15 20¾
1,000 Mich. Cen.ss,old.111½	100 do......s30 20¾
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M... 93	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 40
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. B..... 107	100 do.......... 39⅞
1,000 A.&T.H.2dm. prf. 76	500 Harlem R. R. Pre.... 50
5,000 A. & T.H. Inc. B. 57	100 do......... 49⅞
5,000 Chi.&N.W.2d m. 31	200 do......... 49⅜
5,000 Gal. & Chi.1st.ex.110	25 Nor. & Wor. R..... 72
2,000 P.,F.W&C. 1st m.106	30 Stonington R. R.... 104
10,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2dm. 90	200 Reading Railroad... 74⅛
1,000 P.Ft.W.&C.3d m. 69	500 Mich. Cen. Railroad 87⅛
50 Bank of Commerce 98½	100 do......s30 87
55 Del. & Hud.Ca. Co.114½	100 do......s15 87¼
15,000 Amer. Gold.......129⅝	100 do........ 87¼
95,000 do...........129	1000 M. S. & N. I. R. R. 37⅜
5,000 do.......b5.129	100 do......s15 37⅜
15,000 do......b10.129	100 do......b30 37⅜
10,000 do......b30.129	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.... 81⅜
175 Penn. Coal Co......111⅛	100 do......s30 81⅛
50 do......s30.111⅜	100 do......s30 81⅜
50 do.........112	40 Panama Railroad....158
200 Cum. Coal Pref.... 12⅛	300 Ill. Cen. R. S'p.... 77
100 Pac. Mail S.Co.......119	100 do........ 76¾
50 do......b10.119	250 do........ 76⅞
100 do......b30. 119⅛	100 do......s30 76⅞
50 do......b60 119	50 do......b10 77
50 do......s30.118⅜	50 do......b30 77
100 do......s15.118⅜	2000 Ill. Cen. C.B. Scrip. 60
150 N. Y. Cen. R........ 101⅜	250 Galena & Chic. R.... 80
100 do......b60.101⅜	250 do......s10 80
100 do.......... 101¼	50 do......b10 80⅛
100 do......b30 101⅜	300 Cleve. & To. R...s15 68
200 do.......... 101⅛	700 do......... 66
150 do.......... 101	1100 do.......... 66⅛
100 do......b60 101⅛	950 Chic. & R. I. R..... 77⅞
100 do......s15 100⅞	200 do......... 77⅜
50 To., Wab. & W. R. 33⅛	50 do......b30 77⅜
200 P., Ft. W. & C. R.... 48	100 do......s10 77⅜
13 Tol., W. & W. Pref. 71	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97¼	100 Mich. Cen. R....... 87⅛
22,000 do........ 97½	500 do........ 87¾
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.	600 do......b30 88
Notes........103⅜	200 do.......... 88
500 U. S. Dem. N's..121⅞	500 M. S. & N. I. R...... 37⅜
20,000 do........121⅞	200 do......b30 37⅜
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 51¾	200 do....... 37⅜
10,000 P.Ft.W.&C.2d m. 90	500 do.......... 37⅜
40,000 American Gold..128⅝	275 Del. L. & West. R... 127
50,000 do.........128¾	50 M. S. & N.I.G.Stk. 81⅜
100 Pac. M. S. Co...... 119	250 do......... 82
50 do......s30 118¾	100 do......s30 81⅞
50 do......s30 118⅞	100 do......s30 81⅞
100 do......... 118⅞	50 do......... 82⅛
100 do......... 118¾	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 77⅛
340 N. Y. Central R.... 101	100 do......... 77⅛
200 do.........101⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts. R..... 40
200 do.........101⅛	200 do......b30 40
200 Reading R......b30 75	100 Gal. & Chi. R....s30 80
250 Erie Railway...... 60⅞	100 do......snw 80
50 do.......... 60⅛	650 do.......... 80
100 Erie R. Pref........ 91	350 Chic. & Rock I.R.b3 77¾
100 do.......... 91¼	100 do......s30 77⅜
200 do......b60 91⅜	100 do......b30 77¾
100 Hud. River R....... 72¼	350 do......b30 78
200 do.......... 72⅛	15 Chi. Bur. & Q. R..... 83
100 Harlem R. Pref..... 50⅞	50 Pitts. Ft. W.&C.R.. 48⅜
200 do......s30. 50½	50 do........ 48⅜
700 Cleve. & Tol. R..s30 66⅛	

Saturday, Nov. 29—P. M.

At the early Board to-day there was a pressure to sell the Railway Shares, both for cash and on time options, on the expectation of a lower market next week. But in the afternoon, this feeling had partially subsided, and the ultimate prices are not materially different from Friday's closing. The price of Gold is again weak, while Custom-house Notes are about the same as yesterday. The export demand for Bullion for the steamers sailing to-day amounts to $983,000. Money is easy to the Brokers at 6 ℘ cent. The following are the last quotations of Stocks and Gold—closing on a better demand for the Railroads:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s. 1881	103⅞	103¾	Missouris	51¼	51⅜
Treas. 7.30.℘ cts.	104	103¾	Tennessees	53⅛	53⅜
U.S. Notes C. H.	121⅞	121¾	Harlem	21⅛	21
American Gold	129⅝	128⅝	Illinois Central	77⅛	77⅛
N. Y. Central	101⅝	101¼	Toledo	66⅞	66⅝
Erie Common	60⅛	60⅞	Pittsburgh	40⅛	40⅛
Erie Preferred	90¼	90⅞	Rock Island	78	78⅛
Hudson	73	72⅛	Galena	80¼	80⅛
Mich. Central	88	88	Pacific	119	119
Mich. Southern	38	37⅛	Panama	157⅛	158
Mich.Guarant'd	82¼	82⅛	Harlem Pref.	50⅛	50⅛

The following are the bids made for the City Bank Shares to-day:

New-York......106	Bank of the Republic..100
Phoenix......104	Bank of N. America... 97
Tradesmen's......100	Hanover...... 87
Merchants' Exchange.. 90	Irving...... 76
Commerce...... 98⅝	Metropolitan......104
Ocean...... 86	Manuf. & Merchants'.. 92
American Exchange... 97⅛	Long Island, Brooklyn.120
Chatham...... 90	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, some of which are lower than yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......114	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.... 76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76..115	Chi. & N. W seconds... 30⅜
Erie 1sts, '68......114	Han. & St. Jo. firsts... 82
Erie seconds, '79......113	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.113
Erie thirds, '83......106⅛	Tol. & Wab. seconds... 78
Erie fourths, '80......100⅛	Gal. & Chic. firsts......109
Buff.N.Y. & E. 1sts '77. 98	Gal. & Chic. firsts,Ext. 109
Hudson thirds,'75......101	Chi. & R. I. firsts......109
Hudson Convert., '67... 95	N. J. Cen. seconds......108
Harlem seconds, '64....102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts 106
Harlem thirds, '68...... 92	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds.. 90
Mich. So. 7℘c. seconds 92⅜	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds.. 68
No. Ind. Goshen Line..100	Clev. & Pitts. firsts....101
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7℘ c.102	Clev. & Pitts. seconds..100
Pacific R., gt'd by Mo...48	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths.. 70
Ill. Cen. 7℘ c., '75......107	

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 13
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 18
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 20
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10

[illegible]

Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Northern Mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Southern Mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (by Erie Railroad) [illegible] A. M. and [illegible]
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Robert R. Booth will preach a sermon SUNDAY EVENING, before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs',) Brooklyn, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LEWIS E. JACKSON,
OLIVER E. WOOD,
A. MERWIN,
} Com. of Arrangements.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Youth's Burman, Bible and School Society of the Madison-av. Baptist Sabbath School, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in the church edifice, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st. Exercises to commence at 7½. Rev. Drs. Armitage and Gillette, and Lucius Hart, Esq., will address the Society.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway.—SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., Rev. E. F. Remington. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. Evening—*Religion, Real and Unreal,* by Charles Chauncey Goss. Music by Father Reed's Old Folks. This Tabernacle is established by clergymen of various denominations for young men, strangers and the public generally. Seats free.

AT THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock, there will be a grand rally of the colored people and their friends, to aid in providing for the Freedmen of the South, who are in great destitution. Rev. Chaplains Inskip and Haynes, Hon. C. C. Leigh and others, will address the meeting. All are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., on the *Beatitudes,* followed by *Flowers for the Children.* At 7½ P. M., by special request, on this text—*Having no Hope.* Sunday-School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Andrew A. Smith, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Rev. W. B. Truax, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union from Illinois.

AT THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Rev. Dr. Storrs, of the Pilgrim Church, will speak in behalf of the National Freedmen's Relief Association and "the Contrabands." A collection will be taken for the object. All are invited.

"LET US GO, WE PRAY THEE, UNTO Jordan and take hence every man a *beam.*"—Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and will deliver in the MORNING the second sermon of the series on the *Lord's Prayer.* Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, (55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. C. C. Williams, of Massachusetts, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Lecture THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Abiel Silver. Subject—*The Scripture Analogy between the Material Universe and the Human Mind.* The public are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., west of 2d-av., Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Rector, On SUNDAY next, services morning, afternoon, and evening, at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. In the afternoon, service commencing at 3½, Rev. Robert Holden will preach. The public are especially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. A Love Feast will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., RECTOR OF St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. This is the first of a course of monthly sermons to young people. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Henry Blanchard preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING Rev. Moses Ballou will deliver a second discourse on the doctrine of *Future Life and Immortality.*

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION-ST.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. Floy, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. Pegg, Pastor. Subject for the evening: *What and where is Heaven?* Seats free.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN THE Hall, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last Sabbath in present location (D. V.) The public are invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Robert Proctor will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. D. Curry, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Nov. 30—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the pastor. Prayer-meeting at 3 and 7 P. M., to be conducted by members of Halsted's Prayer-meeting Band.

REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., LATE President of William and Mary College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, (entrance on Greene-st.) to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

HOW WILL THESE THINGS END?—THE Prophet Snow, so called, will preach in the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*What is Indicated by the Present Distress and Perplexity of Nations.*

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. Mattison will preach on SUNDAY, as usual, in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Evening topic—*Does God so Forgive the Penitent as not to Punish Them?*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL preach in Hope Chapel, No 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *The Active and the Passive Virtues.* Evening, *The Jewish and the Christian Commonwealths.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Uriah T. Tracy, Rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Court and Smith sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, evening, at 7 o'clock. Subject: *The Rich Man and Lazarus*—by the Rev. A. S. Francis, Pastor. Love feast at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. The Rev. F. D. Eagan will preach in the evening.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—REV. DR. Van Ness will preach, on the next SABBATH, in Phillips' Hall, Broadway, between 45th and 46th sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening—subject, "*Conversation.*"

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Grounds of Thanksgiving.*

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL—EPISCOPAL SERvices will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at Dodworth's Building, 5th-av. and 26th-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Price.

REV. MR. SABINE, ASSISTING AT THE Mission Chapel of Upper St. George's, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 4 P. M. Subject—*The Gospel a Dispensation of Righteousness.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE FULL INTRINSIC VALUE PAID for Diamonds, Pearls, and all precious stones. Estimations and valuations—charge 1 per cent. India camel's hair shawls purchased. Hours, 9 till 10, 2 till 3 only.
B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, No. 512 Broadway.

DUTCH BULBS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, gladiolus, lilies, &c., &c., just received and for sale, by the case and package, by
P. MURRAY,
No. 189 Pearl-st., near Cedar.

DUTCH BULBS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, choice double and single Hyacinths, all colors, finest sorts, just received from Holland, and for sale at low prices, to close a consignment, by
C. RAOUX, No. 86 Cedar-st.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORAtions and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers.
FERD. MAYER & CO.,
Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

AS [illegible] of children, and would [illegible]. Call at No. 92 3d-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION; a classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds, practical florist and fruit grower, and first-rate vegetable grower, with the best of reference. Address W. D., Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. H., at W. Lockhart's, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 56 East 13th-st.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED ON MONDAY EARLY—A FEW very active men, to sell the GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE-POT, to officers of Banks' Corps. From three to eight dollars a day can be made. Apply at No. 109 John-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifty-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 3,318 and 3,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,894; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,891; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 23, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 88; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 25, 51, 52 and 64, of block number 166; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 18, 19, 48, 49, 57, 57½, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to p lots half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office, Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Nov. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at [illegible] stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: Section 104. "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employes, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon; and in default thereof, shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."

Section 99 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of this Company.

Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words, require a one-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words, require a three-cent stamp.

Nov. 28, 1862.

Quartermaster-General's Office, }
Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862. }

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTment of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from banks, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, J. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, [illegible] Nov. 28, 1862. [illegible] MONDAY, [illegible] 12 o'clock P. M., for [illegible] yards of White Cartridge [illegible] as follows, viz:

[illegible] yards, 18 inches wide.
[illegible] yards, 18 inches wide.
[illegible] yards, 24½ inches wide.
[illegible] yards, 25½ inches wide.
[illegible] yards, 26½ inches wide.
[illegible] yards, 30 inches wide.
[illegible] yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide.
216,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.
S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES MACLEAN,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES W. FARR,
Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Nov. 28, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office to 12 o'clock M., Dec. 3, for the purchase of $72,000 City of Brooklyn Seven Per Cent. Bonds, coupons attached, 29 years to run, interest payable May and November.
CHAS. H. COLLINS, Comptroller.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25: silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SON WAS dissolved by the death of MATTHEW MORGAN on the 19th inst. The business will be liquidated by EDWARD MORGAN, the surviving partner.
M. MORGAN & SON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm and name of M. MORGAN'S SONS, and will carry on the Foreign Exchange and Banking business as hitherto carried on by M. MORGAN & SON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1862.
HENRY MORGAN.
EDWARD MORGAN.
CHARLES MORGAN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of L. N. SHEAR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
L. N. SHEAR,
S. A. GILBERT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

[illegible] "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS OF CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR S.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.
JOHN OWEN.
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Thomas H. Faile, Dater, Clarke & Co., John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First-Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIficates issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

$3.000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 53 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White-Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*.
FISHER HOW, Treasurer, No. 54 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.
WM. JACKSON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open at 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, NO. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ½ of 1 per cent. discount.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF ST. Louis County, due 1st December, 1862, will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America before the [illegible] day of December next.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE LARGE PROPerty advertised to be sold under mortgage foreclosure, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 M., at Trinity Building, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, consisting by survey of about 157 City lots, of 25 by 100 feet, with large mansion and appropriate stabling, &c. &c., &c., at

FORT WASHINGTON,

Will be sold altogether in one parcel. Terms: cash in 30 days, with the usual deposit. The amount of the purchase money, over the sum of $40,000, which is needed to free the same, &c., can, if desired by the buyer, remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive at the above date and hour. There will be no postponement.

There is every probability that a large park, with a reservoir for the Croton water, will shortly be located on the high hill of Fort Washington, directly north of this land, and south of the property of Mr. Bennett.

This will at once very greatly enhance the value of all the building sites in this section of our City, and be in all respects hereafter more enjoyable for a residence than opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133⅓ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of
E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 342 West 35th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

REFEREE SALE.—BY H. B. METCALF, ESQ., Referee, at the Court-house in Richmond village, Staten Island, December 2d, at 12 M., by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court—the farm of the late Anthony Johnson at New Dorp adjoining the farm of Commodore Vanderbilt, containing 128 acres. Official advertisement in Richmond County *Gazette*. Inquire of the Referee at Richmond Village, or H. W. ROBINSON, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York for particulars.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, BY a first-class private family, in a respectable neighborhood in the City, within half an hour's ride of Wall-st. State rent and locality to Box No. 1,235 Post-office.

WANTED—A STABLE WITH ACCOMMODAtion for four or five horses and two carriages, or for two horses and one carriage, within easy reach of Fifth-av. Hotel. Address, stating terms, Box No. 947 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO MOST ELEgantly furnished parlors and bedrooms in the first-class private house No. 155 West 14th-st., to rent, without board, to single gentlemen; the highest reference given and required.

FURNITURE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3.45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT OF DINORAH.
Director .... J. GRAU.

CARD.—The unprecedented success of the season, and the great favor with which the new artists, and the various operas have been received, have induced the Director to extend the number of performances originally announced. Arrangements previously concluded will, however, compel an early

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

For this reason the opera of
DINORAH,
notwithstanding its very great success, will be given for the last time
MONDAY, Dec. 1,
ELEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.
Fourth appearance of MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.
Last night of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH.
(LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)

This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calyo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. Cordier as	Dinorah	Mlle. Morensi as	1st Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as	Corentin	Miss Stockton as	2d Goatherd
Sig. Amodio as	Hoel	Sig. Susini as	The Hunter

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.
Conductor and Musical Director .... Signor MUZIO
On Wednesday—LA FAVORITA. Signora Guerrabella as Leonora.
In active rehearsal—IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8.
Second appearance of
SIGNORA LORINI.
Only night of Donizetti's grand tragic Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

LORINI	Lucrezia	BRIGNOLI	Gennaro
MORENSI	Maffio Orsini	SUSINI	Duke Alfonso

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Nov. 30
Director .... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
ELEVENTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
On which occasion all the popular artists of
THE GERMAN OPERA
will appear, in conjunction with
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
largely increased in order to give due effect to the
EXTRAORDINARILY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME OF THE EVENING.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.
On MONDAY EVENING
The new and brilliantly successful Comic Opera of
THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ,)
which was received on Friday and Saturday evenings with shouts of laughter and peals of applause.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE ELITE AND FASHION ATTEND NIGHTLY.
SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY, THE MONITOR BANJOIST OF THE WORLD!
In conjunction with 17 Star Performers.
NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER!
NED DAVIS, in new and funny doings.
CLIFFORD, in his great acts.
EDDY, in new and elegant dances.
PIC. BUTLER, in his wonderful solos.
New Ballads, Banjo Solos, Comic Medleys, Ham Fat, Poor Old Maids, Instrumental Solos, Abraham's Daughter, Academy of Design, Hot Corn, New Polkas, Tyrolese Warblings, Uncle Sam. Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Doors open, evening, at 6¾; to commence at 7¾.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

IRVING HALL.—MR. L. F. TASISTRO WILL DELIVER HIS ORATION ON THE GIANTS AND PIGMIES OF AMERICA. Consisting of Personal Recollections, Sketches and anecdotes of Washington Society, Statesmen, Diplomats, &c., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1862.
Tickets 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 6.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86: Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The new and magnificent steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans, stopping at Havana on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.
Passage to New-Orleans, $75; to Havana, $60.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON .. Saturday .... Dec. 6
KANGAROO .... Saturday .... Dec. 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER .. Saturday .... Dec. 20
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 63 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Whose engagement has been [illegible]
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!!!
HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART!!!
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS APPEAR
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
in three of their most
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERS:
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
and
THE HAPPY MAN.
The above stars will be supported by the following Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability:
Messrs. DAVIDGE, C. W. CLARKE, D. GRACE, H. PIERSON, HAGAN, HIND, RILEY.
Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mrs. WALCOT, Mrs. SKERRITT, Miss LOUISA BROWN, Miss FLOYD, &c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½.

WALLACK'S.
VARIETY!!
AND
NOVELTY!!!
MONDAY, Dec. 1—First time here,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
TUESDAY, 2d—LOVE AND MONEY.
WEDNESDAY, 3d—LOVE FOR LOVE.
THURSDAY, 4th—CENTRAL PARK.
FRIDAY, 5th—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY, 6th—LOVE FOR LOVE.
BOX BOOK OPEN FOR THE WEEK.
In Preparation—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED and HENRIETTE.
Other changes and novelties are in preparation.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES.
No. 2—"A SUMMER'S DAY AT LONG BRANCH,"
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
(instead of Dodworth's Hall, as previously announced,)
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets to be had at music and bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
No. 3—"OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK,"
THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 YEARS OF AGE,
Will give her
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock,
Assisted by the following artists:
MISS ANNIE SALEMBIER, soprano,
her first appearance.
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, tenor.
MR. THEODOR THOMAS, violinist and director.
SIGNOR ABELLA, who will preside at the piano.
And Mr. F. EBEN, flutist.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with many requests, there will be two prices hereafter for Miss CARRENO'S Concerts, viz.:
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence MONDAY MORNING at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

M. LIZZIE BELL'S SOIREE,
MUSICAL AND LITERARY, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, near 10th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, in behalf of a HOME FOR THE ORPHANS OF VOLUNTEERS. Prof. J. B. BROWN and Prof. D. C. PRICE will assist. Tickets—50 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

THE GREAT ART AND INDUSTRIAL Fair for the benefit of the German Hospital, corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place—entrance No. 348 4th-st.—will open on MONDAY, the 1st December, at 7½ P. M. Entrance fee 10 cents; season tickets $1. Concert every evening.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
VALUABLE ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
Lately imported from Italy by
Messrs. VITI BROS., late VITO VITI & SONS,
of Philadelphia, comprising
GROUPS, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF GREAT VALUE,
To be sold at auction without any reserve,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock.
By HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
At their Salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway.

Comprising a large collection of elegant marble statuary, of the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., of and successors to the late firm of VITO VITI & SONS, of Philadelphia. This will be the first sale of the kind ever made in this City, as it will comprise statuary only, and no fancy goods whatever will be included in the sale. It is also the first sale for many years which has been made for the firm in New-York, and all the works of art offered are of a superior character, and such as must elicit the approbation of all our amateurs.

The catalogues will be ready in a few days, and will contain full descriptions of the several pieces offered; and as there has been no sales of any importance in this branch since the great sale of statuary made by Sig. VITO VITI at the ALHAMBRA HALL, in 1850, and as the present catalogue will comprise works of art of a refined nature only, it is presumed the sale will be largely attended.

The statuary will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
NANK (CHINA) SHEEP AT AUCTION.
EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 158 Broadway, will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, three pair of this valuable breed of sheep. They were purchased of R. L. Pell, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, N. Y., who says of them:

"I obtained in twenty months, from three ewes, seventy-two sheep, and one ewe in the flock produced twelve lambs in fifteen months—three, four and six at a birth. The fibre of their wool is exceedingly strong, and fleece heavy. Their flesh cannot possibly be surpassed; it is tender, delicious, and entirely free from the strong flavor usual to mutton. Their tails are broad, and much resemble marrow. They are perfectly hardy, endure our severest Winters without shelter and do not jump fences."

VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,
Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, Administrators.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., a few doors from 8th-av., the entire handsome oak, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, tapestry and ingrain carpets, lace and brocatel window curtains, glassware, cutlery, dinner and tea sets, together with every article usually found in a first-class furnished house.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION AT THE Public Pound, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., one roan Cow, to pay expenses.
WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Pound Master.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods, at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE,
In complete working order, machinery, moulds, &c., nearly new. Apply to
McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THANKSGIVING DAY
attractions continued.
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
OR THE
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
which was received with the utmost delight on THANKSGIVING DAY,
by overflowing houses, and universally pronounced
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PIECE
ever presented in New-York, will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Also will be presented
A FAVORITE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
by the best farce company in the United States.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
Engaged for a short time the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
the largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 618 LBS.
MEASURING 6 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of
JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FAIR
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
For the Benefit of the
INSTITUTION, NO. 334 5TH-AV.,
FOR THE
CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS.
To continue one week, commencing
MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.
Single admission, 10 cents; season tickets, 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
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HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

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PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

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AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut, experienced in teaching English, French, music and drawing, desires a situation for the Winter or longer, in this City; an agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Address E. M. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPErienced in teaching, desires a situation in a school or private family; her acquirements are English, French, Latin, German, Music, Drawing, Painting; best of references. Address Miss H. G. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

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INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
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INDIA SHAWLS.—ON MONDAY, I WILL EXpose for sale a superb square white Camel's Hair Shawl. This shawl especially appeals to the judgment and taste of connoisseurs by reason of quality and design—nothing like it can be had in the City, and is very rare in Europe and India. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3d door below Amity.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, near 19th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, FROM A THIRD-av. car, somewhere above Grand-st., a pocket-wallet, containing $10 or $12 in money, also a check for $2,000 and odd dollars, drawn by F. Winters, (by attorney,) on the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, New-York, dated 28th inst., payable three days after date, and certified by said bank. Payment having been stopped, the finder is at liberty to keep the money if he will leave the check at the Hanover Bank, or at my office, No. 26 William-st.
ALVA SPEAR.
Nov. 30, 1862.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 28TH INST., BETWEEN Fulton Ferry and 9th-st., an English lever GOLD OPEN-FACED WATCH, No. 18,084, with curb chain attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 30 Warren-st.

Further Extracts from the European Press.

TONE OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

They who have watched the policy of Russia, and are aware of the relations which have subsisted, and still subsist, between Washington and St. Petersburg, will not be surprised at the coldness with which the French proposal has been apparently received by the Czar and his advisers. Apart altogether from the advantage which the blockade of the Southern ports confers upon the Russian hemp growers—an advantage which it is not necessary to overstate—it is very well known that the sympathies of the Russian Government—if they have any—in the American [illegible] are, and have been, with the North. Now, it happens that before the dispatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys was issued, the Southern Commissioner, Mr. Slidell, had been in communication with the French Foreign Office, and had had audiences with the Emperor himself, whereas the representative of Washington in Paris, Mr. Dayton, *has not been consulted, or has designedly kept aloof.* This fact gives to the French proposal a Southern complexion, which, it is not unlikely, has marred its effect as a project of mediation. It is not unlikely, too, that our own Government has seized the opportunity of affording an additional proof of its desire to maintain an unimpeachable neutrality between the belligerents, and of thus giving the best and most emphatic contradiction to the gross misrepresentations so frequently and gratuitously made by the organs of the Federal Government. However this may be, it will not be denied that, if the British Government are convinced an offer of mediation would not be likely to be successful, that the time has not arrived for it, or that the circumstances under which it would be made would not be propitious, Her Majesty's Government are abundantly justified in declining to adopt the French proposal. We, in common with the British public generally, heartily desire to see this cruel war brought to a conclusion; and we had hoped that the good offices of the European maritime Powers, and especially of England and France, might have been made available. It seems the time is inopportune, that overtures would not be well received, and we have nothing for it but to defer any efforts to terminate hostilities to a more convenient season.

FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BRITISH MINISTERS.

From the London Herald.

All the ordinary pleas for non-intervention fail in this case. That we have the right to interfere is amply established by the precedents of Greece and Belgium. That we should do any injustice by interfering is obviously false; *interference is needed only to check a wanton aggression and to assist a brave, orderly, and unanimous people in rescuing their soil from the hordes of a barbarous invader.* That we have no interest in interfering no honest man pretends to think, and no sane man dares to argue. Two years ago our chief manufacture was in a condition of especial prosperity; now it is entirely suspended. Its raw material exists in plenty; it could be supplied in abundance for the future, if only we took means to secure its safe conveyance to this country. Until the war began the operatives of Lancashire were happy, contented, industrious, thriving. They had ample wages, cheerful homes, money laid by; they were learning to improve their condition and prospects by means of those coöperative stores, with whose name and nature most of our readers are familiar. The blockade has ruined everything. It has closed the coöperative stores; it has emptied the savings banks; it has swept away the little provision which thrift and forethought had made for a time of pressure; it has turned happy homes into houses of mourning; it has extinguished the fires on cheerful hearths; it has taken the work from industrious hands and the bread from mouths unused to want; it has robbed half a million of people of the furniture, the clothing, the comforts they had acquired by a lifetime of honest and skillful labor; it has pauperized the most prosperous, proudest and most intelligent working population in the world. Ten years of war could not have done us half so much harm. And now, though these sufferers have a bare supply of food, and efforts are being made to give them fuel and clothing, we find that they are likely to perish by famine, if not of it. The diseases which famine breeds are making rapid progress among them; and there seems great reason to fear that, if the blockade lasts six months longer, the people of Lancashire will be decimated by a pestilence scarcely less deadly than the plague or the yellow fever—a pestilence due to want alone—to that want which has been created by the American blockade. And *for the life of every man who dies by that pestilence her Majesty's Ministers are now solely and absolutely responsible.* Whether their own consciences will ever forgive them we cannot pretend to say: their country never will.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR THE SOUTH.

From Russell's Army and Navy Gazette.

For the neutrality of England we shall get no thanks from either North or South. By the former it will be ascribed to our fears for Canada and for ourselves; by the latter to motives equally unworthy. No matter with what allies Great Britain might be associated in an offer of mediation, or in a proposal for peace, she alone would have been singled out for insult and contumely. It is almost to be regretted that France has not sought the coöperation of the other—even the non-maritime—powers of Europe, which would no doubt be given so far as an expression of opinion went, in her proposals for an armistice. If she did, the Americans would probably say that every nation in the world, except the British, desired to see the end of this slaughter. It is certain now, that the French offer of mediation has not been entertained at this time by Her Majesty's Government. The arguments used against coöperation with France, are, that the North would reject any armistice at a moment when their operations by sea and land are likely to be crowned with the success which, long deferred, has in its non-arrival neither sickened their heart nor paralyzed their arm. To the South the reasons assigned for rejecting the offer to mediate will prove unusually irritating, as they are in effect founded on the straits of the Southerners and the likelihood of their being unable to resist the North; but *they must take comfort in the fact, that if they hold out this year the arguments urged against mediation will no longer be tenable, and it will be scarcely possible to find any reasons founded on the state of party politics, or State elections, or on the attitude of armies and fleets, to justify either rejection or procrastination.* The opinion expressed in this journal from time to time, that a serious complication between the United States and England, in case of the triumph of the Federals, may occur, remains unshaken, nor have we ever entertained the belief that a commercial crisis would terminate the civil war. This is a revolution, and all revolutions have been carried on in defiance of commercial or monetary considerations. The North, in addition to other causes of obstinacy, are fighting to make the resources of the South available to pay off their debts, and the South are also struggling against a tariff, a confiscation, pecuniary ruin, and a social revolution, in which their whole system would be irretrievably wrecked.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS NO ARGUMENT FOR MEDIATION.

From the London Times, Nov. 13.

Well may the President of the Federal Republic of North America express surprise and regret at the turn the elections have already taken in his own States. Every day renders it more evident that the people of those Northern States are discontented with the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and are determined upon a change. There is a sort of electrical sympathy which courses through the population of this vast American nation. They act and think in masses, and they change in masses. For two years there has been one impulse which has swept all before it—a racing tide which neither the counsels of wise men nor the lessons of misfortune could turn or stem. In mid-channel it runs as hard as ever, but it is ebbing at the shores. Everything is strange in American nomenclature. The faction who call themselves "Republicans" are those who care nothing for the Republic, but who are ready to sacrifice constitutional forms and individual liberty, civil rights, and the protection of law itself, to the one desire of vengeance. They are anything but Republicans. The only name which will describe them is that lately fixed upon them by their opponents and their victims, that of "Exterminators." They who call themselves "Democrats," on the contrary, are anything but Democrats. They are the Conservatives of this great Republic. They are for the Constitution according to Washington, for the law according to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and for the equal protection of the legal rights of all classes of the community. The Republicans are for absolute power, to be obtained by the sword, and to be exercised under the dictation of mobs led by a few frantic parsons and fanatical laymen. The Democrats are for limited power, to be exercised within the limits of the Constitution, and under the influence of the educated classes. The Republicans seem to have disgusted the unattached masses by their violence and their ill-success. The elections, thus far, are unmistakably going against them; and if the anticipations we publish to-day should be realized, and if it should turn out that New-York, New-Jersey and Massachusetts have followed the example of Pennsylvania, the first impulse will have been given to the change, and the Democrats will by peaceable or by forcible means once more obtain the direction of the policy of the Government.

In America, where there are many thousands of places to be given away, and where these are vacated [illegible] as the faction to which the [illegible] is victorious or defeated—in America, where the unhappy custom obtains, elections account for everything, and so electioneering everything may be inferred. Mr. Lincoln, the choice of the Republican faction, is undoubtedly at this moment making every consideration of strategy, of finance, and of military efficiency succumb to the great object of obtaining as much support as possible during the progress of these elections. It is probably to keep up the spirits of his Republican supporters that he has urged the reluctant McClellan to recross the Potomac and make a show of advancing once more into Virginia. It is undoubtedly to avoid increasing at this moment the unpopularity of the war that he has dealt so timidly with the conscription machinery in the great cities. It is to prevent the evils of war becoming too painfully obvious in every household that the tax-collector is yet held in leash. Great battles have been found to have a tendency to take the form of great Federal defeats, and the risk is too great to be incurred at this moment; conscriptions are adapted to alarm a commercial population who have been accustomed to see, with some satisfaction, the Irish and the German emigrants, the scum of the great cities, march off to war, but who never contemplated the possibility of being themselves expended in dismal swamps; and the hard-handed and frugal Western farmer, who did not object to a raid Southwards, would scarcely like to hear that his father and mother or wife had received an importunate visit from a tax-gatherer during his absence. Dubious issues and unpleasant necessities have, therefore, been postponed to a more convenient season. McClellan is not allowed to go into Winter quarters, but neither is he forced to follow the Confederates up the Shenandoah Valley. When Gen. Wool exercises a little military rigor upon the citizens of Baltimore he is discountenanced. That Gen. Mitchel has blundered into a defeat could not be helped, for he was far away from Mr. Lincoln's control. Mr. Lincoln would no doubt like to take the *Alabama*, and to prevent such captures of Federal ships as that which took place on the 29th of October in Chesapeake Bay; and he would also like to keep the exchange at some fixed rate, no matter how high, so that the New-York merchants might have a price at which to do their operations. But all this is because votes are so useful. It is true and it is important that the Confederates and the Federals were at these last advices face to face on the south of the Potomac; but it was also true, and much more important, that the Republicans and the Democrats were face to face at the elections. The battle which has certainly by this time come off at New-York will have more effect toward war or peace than any battle that can possibly have been fought in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

It is premature to discuss what the Democrats may do towards terminating or prolonging the war if they should happen to win. They are probably fighting for their lives, for, if they lose, a reign of terror is, we know, thought by many among them to be imminent. But what they will do if they recover their position they will undoubtedly do as an American party. *The worst thing that could happen to them would be to cast upon them any suspicion that they were leaning upon European support or inclined to carry out European policy.* The idea of the leaders of the Democrats is, as we have heard, to call a Convention of all the States of the old Union and to settle in Convention the terms of reunion or separation. They are better able than we are to judge whether such a Convention would be likely to attain the object in view; but we in Europe are at least able to see that a crisis like this is, of all moments, the least favorable to the mediation of foreign Powers. We observe that our cotemporary, *La France*, has thrown aside the inaccurate statement of *La Patrie* as to the adherence of Russia to the French proposition for an armistice, and is content to argue that it would be very wrong in Russia and England not to accede to the French project. Our information was that Russia had refused to have anything to do with this project of an armistice, and the assertion to the contrary is now abandoned. All the story, therefore, of the adhesion of Prussia and of the Northern Powers, and perhaps of Austria and Spain, to this European mediation, falls to the ground. It is simply a proposition made by France, and not yet backed by any other Power. *La France* thinks that "the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg will have great difficulty in justifying to the public opinion of the world a refusal to join in the proposed enterprise." How that may be we need not now argue, for the contingency has not yet occurred; but when it is further remarked that if Mr. Lincoln should refuse the armistice, "the mediating Powers would thenceforward have the right to consult only their own interests," we see in this French proposition not only mediation, but intervention, and forcible removal of blockade and war.

We are convinced that the present is not the moment for these strong measures. There is now great reason to hope that by means of their own internal action the Americans may themselves settle their own affairs even sooner than Europe could settle them for them. We have waited so long that it would be unpardonable in us to lose the merit of our self-denial at such a moment as this. *The proposition of an armistice would be just now so manifestly an act of favoritism to the South and of hostility to the North, that even the Democrat Party could not fail to exclaim against it.* As to our own workpeople, we fear that if the Southern ports were opened to-morrow, the cotton manufactures would not immediately revive. There is a Winter yet, which must be tided over by the aid of the more fortunate members of our community. But even were this otherwise, we quite agree with Mr. Cobden that it would be cheaper to keep all Lancashire on turtle and venison than to plunge into a desperate war with the Northern States of America, even with all Europe at our back. In a good cause, and as a necessity forced upon us in defence of our honor, or of our rightful interests, we are as ready to fight as we ever were; but we do not see our duty or our interest in going blindfold into an adventure such as this. We very much doubt, moreover, whether, if Virginia belonged to France, as Canada belongs to England, the Emperor of the French would be so active in beating up for recruits in this American mediation league.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

THE REASONS OF BRITISH RELUCTANCE.

From La France (Organ of the French Empress.)

The English Ministers are far too practical and skilful politicians not to understand that the separation between the two factions of the American Republic is definitive, and that cannon balls are powerless to patch up the dissevered Union. Several of the members of the Cabinet have already publicly expressed themselves on the subject in terms which allow no doubt to be entertained as to their convictions. To what, therefore, must their present dilatory system be ascribed. Hesitation would be conceivable if it were proposed to resort to a formal mediation, or an effective intervention which might involve in more active measures the powers which undertook it; but when it is only contemplated to recommend to the belligerents a six months' armistice, in order to enable diplomacy to seek out, and possibly to discover, a solution in conformity with the dignity and the interests of both parties, even with the certainty of failure, hesitation is incomprehensible. Public opinion, unconvinced by the pretexts put forward by England, will most certainly ascribe to other reasons and to hidden motives her inexplicable refusal. Does she wish to behold the exhaustion of both combatants, the miserable death in the convulsions of civil war of a rival the greatness of which has always caused her such great alarm?

Is she afraid of exasperating by a mere peaceful counsel the ultras who gravitate round Mr. Lincoln, and does she dread for Canada the resentment of thoroughgoing Unionists?

Once more, is John Bull afraid of Brother Jonathan? Does England prefer a policy of isolation to acting in common with France and Russia, and is she desirous of taking this opportunity to unloosen the bonds, which for a long time past have united her policy with that of France on various points of the globe?

All those questions which the public raise will, no doubt, remain unanswered; but is it not to be regretted for the sake of England that they should be raised?

We have been ready to bear witness to the good understanding of these two great nations of Western Europe in the various incidents of foreign policy. We have applauded it in China, in the East, wherever their combined efforts sought to promote the cause of freedom and civilization. Why must that understanding be weakened in America, in a crisis which involves the existence of a great people, and the prosperity of the whole world?

From the Press (Liberal).

Is there not reason to suspect that England regrets that the initiative has been taken by France, and that Russia has so soon acquiesced in the views of the Emperor? Does it look at the matter from the standpoint of self-love or self-interest! Does the Government of the Queen fear that the American States might extend to the English advances a reception which should leave to France and Russia the merit and honor of the triumph?

Or again, going into the essentials of the American question, must we weigh the advantages which England finds in the continuation of the struggle, and the inconveniences which the war and the Southern blockade involves? Is it the ruin of two great maritime States which is the secret object of the British policy? Does the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston cherish fears for the future of Canada, already prepared to regain its independence? Or, lastly, have the statesmen of Great Britain mysteriously formed the project of making the ruins of America contribute to the prosperity of British India? Nothing can as yet reveal the causes of a refusal, not yet officially disclosed. Nothing will explain the condemnation by England of an attempt at mediation, demanded by humanity even more emphatically than by civilization.

The blood spilled on the other side of the ocean is precious blood, which unhappily nothing can redeem. The ruins heaped at Washington and Richmond cumber the soil which nourished the great guarantees of modern freedom. The war ought to cease. It ought to cease, not for the sake of the cotton supplies, which the *Times* estimates, not for the sake of the commercial exportations of France, *but for the honor of our age, which awaits the solution of a great question of moral right—the abolition of Slavery.*

OBJECTIONS TO INTERFERENCE.

From the Opinion Nationale (Liberal.)

The United States are engaged in a formidable struggle, in which it would be at once puerile and culpable to interfere. It is engaged substantially in [illegible] whether in the nineteenth century, a society can establish and maintain itself on the basis of Slavery; if material progress, if the most wonderful conquests over Nature, can sanction an abominable repression of one race by another. This question cannot be dodged; and all the emollient plasters of conciliatory diplomacy cannot heal this sore. If Europe desires to establish a real peace in the United States, the abolition of Slavery must be the first condition laid down by the negotiations; and it must proceed to offer its mediation to insure time and indemnity to the dispossessed masters. Its mediation will then have an end, a certain character, and may result in something tangible. *But to intervene without knowing for whom or for what; to plunge at random into the most complicated and dangerous of questions; to play between North and South the part of neighbor Robert between Martine and Sganarelle, is not the mission of France.* To approach the United States with vague expressions of benevolence and humanity, without having a policy determined as to the most elementary points of the tremendous question which events have called up, would be to expose ourselves either to a diplomatic repulse, or to a disastrous and objectless war. It is, therefore, without dissatisfaction that we learn the refusal of England to follow us in the path of mediation, which, like many other enterprises, seems to us to have for a result, in our foreign affairs, to compensate, by an initiative exaggerated, that hesitation which the most devoted friends of government regret to see reigning in our internal politics.

From the Journal des Debats, (Orleanist.)

If the French Government is determined to interpose, single-handed, its good offices between the North and the South, the English and Russian Governments appear to be as much as ever decided on leaving to it all the honor of such a proceeding. Russia does not, according to all appearances, push her friendship for France so far as to eagerly turn against the Congress of the United States. If it should please the French to fail in her oldest alliance, Russia finds nothing to say against it; but the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the official character of which is well known, begs permission not to follow their example. As to the English, if our readers will meditate on the words uttered by Lord Palmerston on the occasion of the new Lord Mayor's banquet, they will remark that the most energetic support that his lordship up to the present time consents to give to the projects of mediation is his silence. What is the meaning of that silence? The principal London journals concur in speaking against the idea of mediation, and a telegram assures us that the Cabinet Council at London, which assembled to deliberate on the opportuneness of intervention, has decided against the measure. *The reserved reception given by England to those offers of mediation, and the prudent attitude of Russia, would doubtless give reason to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to reflect.* For our part we should only see in it an additional reason for persisting in our mistrust of such designs, if public opinion, of which we endeavor to make ourselves the faithful interpreters, were not sufficient to maintain and encourage us in it.

From the Independence Belge.

As the Northern States are richer and more populous than the States of the South, they are certain sooner or later to come out victorious from the struggle. A suspension would be but detrimental to them. The South, on the other hand, would find in it an opportunity for recruiting its forces, and as two parties are further than ever from an understanding upon what is the real origin of the difference, *it would happen that an armistice, instead of shortening the duration of the sanguinary conflict, would but contribute to prolong it.* The Americans of the North will not fail to see this primary truth, and if they do not interpret the project of France as an act of hostility toward them, it is at least certain that they will pay no respect to it.

Important Experiments with the Whitworth Gun.

On the 13th inst. some very important trials of the new shell invented by Mr. Whitworth were made at Shoeburyness, in presence of the Duke of Somerset, Earl de Grey, Sir John Hay, Admiral Sartorius, and a large assemblage of civil engineers and others interested in the construction of artillery and iron-plated ships, amongst whom were Sir W. Armstrong, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Rendel, Mr. Watts, Mr. Bidder, Jr., Mr. Loyd, Mr. Anderson, of the Royal Foundry, and, of course, Mr. Whitworth himself. The London *Times* gives the following account of the experiments:

"The target fired at was an entirely new one, about 10 feet high by some 14 or 15 feet broad. It was composed of three solid iron armor plates, without break or port-hole in any of them, and fastened to the timber backing with two inch bolts let in at the edges, so as not to have the same source of weakness as has been heretofore occasioned by taking them through the centre of the plates. The two lower plates were 5 inches thick, (within half an inch of the thickness of the plates with which the new iron frigates now building are to be coated,) and the upper plate was 4½ inches, the thickness of the *Warrior's* armor. There was a very general impression, however, that if the upper plate was 4½ inches, the Government had given very good measure in their thickness of the lower plates, which were nearer 5¾ inches than 5 inches. These plates were lined with a teak backing of transverse timbers of 12 inches and 6 inches thick, respectively, and an inner skin of wrought iron plate, five-eighths of an inch thick. The sides and top were also enclosed, so as to make what is termed a box target, like the between decks of a ship, in order that the explosive effects of the shell, if it got inside, might be fully seen. The 70-pounder was placed at a distance of 600 yards; the 120-pounder at 800. The latter it was wished to fix at 1,000 yards, but this would have required the gun to be placed in a proximity supposed to be dangerous to the clergyman's house. The experiments were begun with the 120-pounder. The first shell was fired with a charge of 27 lbs. of powder. This projectile weighed 151 lbs., and contained a bursting charge of 5 lbs. of powder. The initial velocity or rate of speed at which it left the muzzle of the gun was nearly 1,500 feet per second, and it struck with an awful crash upon the centre of a 5-inch plate at the rate of 1,220 feet per second. *The shell passed* completely through the plate, the 18 inches of teak, and inner skin of iron, bursting *inside*. The bursting, however, seemed to have taken place too soon and while the shell was still in the armor-plate, as the base or heel of the shell was fired out backward and fell in front of the target, while the fragments that penetrated through appeared to have been deprived of their force and fell almost harmless in what may be called between the decks. The second shot was also of 151 lbs. weight, loaded with the same bursting charge, and fired with the same charge of powder from the gun. This struck the middle plate of five inches thick on its upper edge, and, like the former, passed through all opposed to it, and again burst inside. This time it exploded apparently when quite through the plate, shattering the teak backing to a slight extent, but doing a little more mischief with the fragments which had in one or two cases evidently struck the timber composing the box roof and sides of the target with much force. Still, however, there was the same comparative absence of shattering effect, and still there was the same clean hole as easily plugged as the first. The third trial was with a cast-iron, hollow, flat-headed shot, weighing 130 lbs., and without any bursting charge. This was fired to show the immense superiority of Mr. Whitworth's steel projectiles over the cast shot and bolts hitherto used in trials with Armstrong and other guns against armour plates. The result of this experiment was conclusive. The shot, instead of penetrating the plate, broke in fragments against it, only inflicting a dint of some two inches deep. The fourth trial was made with 130-pounder steel shell loaded with only 3¾ pounds of powder, and fired from the same gun at the usual range and 27 pounds charge. This also went through all and bursted inside, but it did no more, either in its explosive force or in the nature of the hole it pierced. The fifth and last experiment made with the 120-pounder was with a solid steel shot of 130 pounds weight, which also went through the target, and fell inside the box, if we may so term it.

The trial was then continued with the 70-pounder, at 600 yards. The gun was fired with a 13-lb. charge, the shell weighing 81 lb., having a bursting charge of 3 lbs. 12 ozs. of powder. This struck the uppermost, or *Warrior* plate of 4½ inches, but having, of course, the same backing as the other parts of the target, through all of which, but the inner skin, it passed, bursting in the wood, which it splintered upward in a part near the edge of the target. This latter circumstance prevented the full explosion of the powder being shown. Another was therefore fired, with better results, passing through the plate, and doing very much more damage to the teak, but making no worse hole than those which had preceded it throughout the day, and the same with the third and last shot. To estimate the importance of this part of the experiment, it must be remembered that other guns, smooth-bore and rifled, have fired in salvoes nearly as much as 900 pounds weight of shot in single discharges at 200 yards against similar plates without doing more than bending, or at most cracking them, but never penetrating them. Yet here was a 70-pounder, at 600 yards, sending its shell clean through. When we state this, however, we must also in justice state that when Sir William Armstrong fired his 150 pounds spherical shot against the *Warrior* target some months ago, though it did not penetrate the plates, he inflicted a much more damaging effect by shattering them than Mr. Whitworth did with his 150 pounds shells. Sir William, however, used 50 pounds of powder at 300 yards range, Mr. Whitworth only 27 pounds of powder at 800 yards. On the whole, the result of the day's experiments was a great triumph both for the form and material of Mr. Whitworth's projectiles. He has now made it a positive certainty that he can send shells through iron plates of five, or even five and a-half inches, and not only through the plates, but through the backing and inner skin too. Sir William Armstrong, in the meantime, is bringing forward a weapon which his friends say will throw all that Whitworth has accomplished into the shade."

The London *Daily News* states that Mr. Whitworth is prepared to set a gun of his system to pierce plates even ten inches thick, such as are now being made for the American ironsides on the model of the *Monitor*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A Further Move Southward—Incidents of the March—Condition of the Negroes—Stoke's Cavalry—Cotton Patches—Coming Events, &c.

Six Miles East of Nashville, Tenn., }
Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862. }

Since my last we have advanced our column a few miles southward, and now occupy a position six miles east of Nashville, on the south bank of Stone's River, and near the turnpike road leading to Murfreesboro. Our forces left camp yesterday morning, crossing Stone's River without difficulty or accident. After crossing the river we proceeded along the Nashville and Lebanon turnpike road a distance of two and a half miles, to the village of McWhartersville, which I believe is not laid down on the maps. Here we made an acute angle, taking the Murfreesboro road to our present camp, which is one mile from the main Nashville and Lebanon road. Our corps, except the heavy details made for the protection of transportation, is now united, the Fourteenth Brigade having returned from the expedition to Rural Hill, and joined us yesterday.

There is now a very heavy force here and in this immediate vicinity. In addition to the consolidated strength of Gen. Crittenden's whole corps, the principal part of the forces of Gen. George W. Morgan, of Cumberland Gap renown, is near by. Gen. Palmer's brigade is just at the South bank of Stone's River, and the whole country swarms with troops, and is decorated with new tents, which have been most seasonably received just as Winter was setting in.

Many interesting incidents occurred along our march, and in the neighborhood of our camp during the last few days. As we passed large plantations and palatial mansions upon the road-side, droves of negroes, the chattels of rebels and traitors, would be seen hurrying from the fields to the houses. Their owners (?) hearing that we were on our way, for fear of losing their dear ebony idols, had them taken from the fields to the houses, where they might be under their own especial guardianship. It was ludicrous, as well as painful, to see these negroes, men, women and children, of all ages and sizes, taken from their work and hurried, by the mandate of their masters, to the houses to prevent their being "stolen by the Yankee vandals," as those Southern gentry term us. As soon as we left our camp on the other side of Stone's River, large gangs of wretched, ragged negroes, from the adjacent plantations, came with their bags and huge baskets, to gather up the cast-off clothing which our boys had left behind as unfit for further use. It was more pitiable than amusing to see them rushing in from different directions, and engaging in the scramble for the soldier's old clothing. Old shoes, pants, drawers, and everything, was snatched up with avidity. These negroes, and in fact all of them that we have seen in this State, are most miserably clad. Of those who came around the camps at Stone's River, few had shoes, and the garments of all of them were so worn and patched that we could scarcely tell of what material they were originally made. Many of them, men grown too, were so ragged that common decency, if nothing else, would suggest that they be kept in the houses.

As we approach nearer to Nashville, where the people are more generally intelligent, a stronger Union sentiment exists than we found in the counties of Wilson and Sumner, though the people are in the aggregate largely rebel in their feelings. In this region there are several strong and influential Union men, who, though they have suffered much persecution from the rebel troops, and lost large amounts of property by their devotion, have remained firm in their attachments. We have been most cordially welcomed to the neighborhood by several such since we crossed Stone's River. There are several strong Union men and war men in this locality, who took an active part in raising the cavalry of W. H. Stokes, which is now rendering such efficient services in the field against the rebels in the State. Speaking of this reminds me of reports that have gone abroad, of the defeat of Stokes' cavalry, near Nashville. There is not one word of truth in such reports. Stokes' command has come off victorious in every encounter it has yet had with the enemy.

Gen. Crittenden is here, while Gen. Rosecrans still remains in Nashville. The work upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is being pushed ahead with the utmost energy. Our immense supply trains, with heavy guard escorts, are running day and night between Nashville and Mitchellsville. The greatest activity pervades every Department. Vast army stores are being accumulated at Nashville, and every precaution is being taken to insure a rapid and successful advance through to the interior of Dixie. The bridge across Stone's River, at the point where our troops forded, which the rebel fiends burned not long since, is being rebuilt. The heavy timbers are already cut and hewn, and before long the structure will be completed.

Seven new-made graves on the road side, near where we last camped, showed that death has been doing his fatal work among us during the few days of relaxation we had at Stone's River. This, however, was a very small loss when the numbers of the division are taken into the account. Our corps of the army is remarkably healthful, vigorous and buoyant, and ready for active work at any time.

Cotton patches of three or four acres in extent, which begin to appear along the road, indicate that we are indeed approaching the confines of "Dixie," where the "King" has heretofore been most regally enthroned in the sunny land. Under the giant tread of "King Corn," whose noble and constitutional warriors are now so well equipped and prepared, before another Autumn this "King Cotton" must be dethroned, his white blossoming crown turned to a crown of thorns, and the despotic sceptre, which he fain would hold over the commercial world, changed to a hissing serpent in his grasp.

A visit to Nashville on yesterday gave some idea of the immense strength in the hands of Gen. Rosecrans. He has the most numerous, and the best equipped and appointed army that has yet been in the Southwest. There is a large force at Nashville, while on all the roads to and from the City extensive encampments are formed. The public expects much from these vast preparations, and we have every reason to feel assured that the expectation will not be disappointed. We have in the hospitals at Nashville near 4,000 sick, a large proportion of them being of the new recruits. There is evidently some very bad management of hospital arrangements at Nashville, and, while I dislike to be censorious, I feel it but duty to refer to it. Our sick from the various divisions are continually arriving in the city for hospital admission.

On yesterday a large number who applied for admission, could not, in consequence of the scarcity of accommodation, be admitted till a like number, who had been admitted but the day before, had to be turned out, and furnished such rude comforts as could be procured on the instant. In a city like Nashville, where large and capacious houses are easily procured, and houses belonging to rebels at that, there is no excuse for this. Hospitals should always be in readiness, and prepared for the sick who may apply. The hospitals are also too much crowded. Cold and damp as the day was, there was no fire in the hospitals, and many of the patients seemed to be cheerless and suffering. There is also a spirit of negligence and indifference prevailing among some of the younger Surgeons that is unpardonable.

Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard and Maj. Polk had appointments to speak in the city last night. A rousing assemblage was expected to greet them. Brownlow was serenaded on the night of the 20th inst.

CURTIUS.

—Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is about to publish a pamphlet, exhibiting the true character of the proceedings at the Peace Conference in Washington, in the early part of 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lagrange, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

Rains and mud, in oceans, appear to be the programme of the weather directory at present, and it is being carried out with an industry worthy to be an example to the War Department. It will hardly do, however, to cast any reflections on the latter just now, as a life-like activity is pervading the Army of the Tennessee to which it had long been a stranger. The effect of the change is perceptible all through the army, in the decrease of sickness, the cheerfulness of the troops, and the enthusiasm everywhere manifest. From what little I have seen, I have come to the conclusion that nothing contributes so much to keep an army from demoralization and disease, as motion; and I only wish the powers that be would recognize that fact and make use of it.

Our position here is a most excellent one. Lagrange is situated upon one of the highest points in West Tennessee or Mississippi, and has the reputation of being very healthy; it certainly is a very pretty place of some 2,500 inhabitants, and contains a good deal of wealth. The country surrounding is well watered and beautifully situated for encampments, and altogether it is the finest portion of Tennessee we have yet seen. Plantations are visible in every direction, and thousands of bales of cotton are still waiting for the picker. Heretofore the planters have been afraid to gather their crops, for fear they would be burned by the Confederates, but now, since the occupation by the National army, the business is pushed forward rapidly, more, however, through the energy of the cotton buyers, who follow our progress in swarms, than their own enterprise, which it seems even the influence of interest cannot force into the character of these lazy Southrons. Cotton is selling here, delivered, at from 40c. to 45c., and is eagerly sought for and bought at these enormous prices. Corn is very scarce. Notwithstanding the orders of the rebel powers, the planters have not confined themselves to raising that article. A portion of the cotton buyers who have been so industrious for the last two or three months, have been sent out of the Department on pain of being pressed into the service, the reason being that they were giving 10 per cent. premium on Tennessee money in exchange for Treasury notes, which was ruled to be depreciating National currency, and the gentlemen were, in consequence, ordered to leave. I see one or two of this class still hovering around, but they are nearly all gone.

We have had no skirmishing or fighting for three or four days, and our force, which went into Holly Springs after the evacuation by the rebels, have returned to our lines. No troops, excepting possibly some cavalry scouting parties, are south of Wolf River, and no person, citizen or soldier, is allowed to pass beyond that stream, which runs within half a mile of this town. Our lines extend westward from this point some twelve miles on the Memphis and Charleston Roads, to Moscow, which is occupied by Gen. Quinby's Third Division; the extreme left is occupied by the Sixth Division, commanded by Gen. Hamilton; the Third and Fourth Divisions are the centre, commanded respectively by Gens. John A. Logan and McKean, which comprises all the troops in this immediate vicinity. Gen. McPherson is the commander of the whole, and is one of the few officers in the service of the Government who enjoys the entire confidence of the troops under his command. Gen. Sherman is organizing a new Division at Memphis, to be added to his force, and troops are daily arriving at that place, and passing below to Helena, from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, &c.

Our advance Southward has been delayed for a few days past for some unknown reason. One thing, however, is pretty certain, it is but temporary, and we are expecting to move every day.

We are gradually drifting into a warfare that will lay this country waste; our army has become sick of protecting the property of rebel citizens of the country through which we pass, and instead are destroying everything they can without detection, and, in fact, are becoming so bold that they care very little if they are detected. During the advance of our troops from Corinth to this place, the men destroyed everything they came to, burning houses, fences, outhouses, &c., without any consideration or judgment whatever, never asking whether the owner was a loyal man or not. In fact, that question is useless. I do not believe a loyal citizen to the Government of the United States can be found in all this region. The same destruction can be seen on the road from Jackson. The route traveled by the army is marked by desolated plantations and the ruins of buildings burned wantonly by our soldiery. Gen. Grant has had all those who were engaged in the work arrested, who could be identified, and they will be tried probably by court-martial. That will not stop it, however. This is but the commencement. So many were engaged in it, and the feeling is becoming so universal, even among the officers, that the misguided people of the rebellious States shall feel henceforth the full horrors of the war they have so wantonly provoked, that it will be impossible to prevent the recurrence of these acts and punish the offenders. And the worst of it is, that they will gradually become more and more common until in the end, *if the war continues*, destruction of property, and perhaps worse, will be looked upon more and more as an evil which cannot be remedied, until finally it will be recognized as a system of the warfare we are prosecuting.

A flag of truce was, day before yesterday, sent to Holly Springs, for the purpose of placing within the enemy's lines five rebel officers, who were taken prisoners by our cavalry near that place, and released on parole, with the condition that they should report at Vicksburgh within twenty days for exchange.

Holly Springs is the metropolis of Northern Mississippi, both in wealth and number of inhabitants. The residences of the wealthy citizens would grace some of the fashionable avenues of our Northern cities, and the citizens are the most rabid Secessionists I have yet seen, and they have no hesitation in avowing their proclivities. I was very much disgusted to find some persons, born and educated in the North, (New-England,) who had been residing there for some years, and who were the loudest in their avowal of the right of secession and the justice and *holiness* of the Southern cause. These people are laughed at by the "natives," and are merely tolerated in society. One instance of this occurred during our stay in Holly. A lady was very loudly declaiming on Southern rights in the presence of several persons, and a gentleman of our party remarked, that had he "Seen her anywhere else, he certainly would have supposed her to be one of the much-abused Yankee nation," which gave the lady great offence, but appeared to amuse the Southern ladies present very much indeed, and it finally transpired that a few years ago she had left her home in Connecticut and settled in Holly Springs as a school mistress, where she had remained ever since, enjoying all the blessings of old maidenhood, and, since the war broke out, amusing herself by abusing her own wooden nutmeg State. I have an idea that if some of our Northern citizens, who have shown themselves to be Southern sympathizers, could be thrown amongst the society of this country for a time, the treatment they would receive would effectually cure them of their disloyalty.

Holly Springs, notwithstanding its name, is devoid of water, the citizens using principally rain water, and the place is entirely untenable as a military position, which probably accounts for the early evacuation of the place by the rebels. It is not fortified at all, and could not have been held an hour against our forces. Gen. Pemberton is in command of the Southern forces hereabouts, having superseded Van Dorn, and his appointment has given great offence to the Mississippians, with whom the latter appears to be a great favorite. Price stands very low in the estimation of these people also, although he has given us more trouble than any General in the Southwest.

Our engineer corps is busily engaged in repairing the railroad bridges to Holly Springs, and they are also at work on the Memphis and Charleston road toward Memphis. Quinby's command will probably be detailed to guard the latter, as fast as repaired, and we are in hopes of having uninterrupted and direct communication with the Mississippi river in a very short time.

Gen. Hurlbut has been ordered to report at Memphis to Gen. Sherman, and left for that purpose some days ago. Gen. Brayman succeeded him in command at Jackson. He is a decided loss to this wing of the Army where he is very popular.

W. B. M.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 29.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Miss Grogham, Capt. Thomas M. Weeks, James Whiteside, A. Lawson and wife, H. R. Millar, John A. Knight, D. O. Robinson, wife and infant, A. Vogt, J. C. Fisch, J. Artis, Henry Lloyd, Geo Kenword, Capt. Hamilton Oliver, Theodore Kruger, Robert W. Battersby, J. D. Olivier, A. Vermiel, Charles Potts, J. H. Turner, Douglas Shannon, E. J. Burnly, James Platt, Rev. Thomas Bonsell, Mr. Rawlings, wife and son, Frans Fiora, and others in the steerage. Specie, $608,639.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans—Mr. Vidal, Charles Aymar, Lewis G. Thorp, Mr. Herety, Capt. Collins, of ship John Trucks, Capt. Landon, Mr. Sacredote, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Ablovich and 2 children, Mrs. Smith and 2 children.

In steamship Parkersburgh, from New-Orleans—J. Levy, wife and 3 children, Capt. Manning, Mrs. Graham and 3 children, G. F. Weisse, and 20 in the steerage.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—Mr. Mitchell and family, Wm. H. Jordan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 04 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 1 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 28 | Gov. Island. 3 17 | Hell Gate.... 4 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

Cleared.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Steamers Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Soloo, Hutchinson, Hong Kong, J. H. Williams; E. H. Taylor, Lord, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Henry Darling, (Br.,) Reid, London, Howland & Frothingham; Zephyr, Small, Malaga, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs P. M. Tinker, Carlisle, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase: Creole, (Br.,) Painter, St. Johns, N. F., M. E. Green & Currie; Julia, (Br.,) Bradshaw, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Eagle, (Br.,) Parker, F. Smith; Richmond, Sprague, New-Orleans, Miller & Houghton; Palmetto, Stewart, Washington, Simpson & Clapp.

Schooners W. P. Cox, Howe, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Quickstep, Richardson, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Moses Hill, Limeburner, Boston, C. M. Barlow; Electric, Lord, Baltimore, L. Kenny; J. R. Baker, West, Boston; Emma, Smith, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Devina, (Br.,) Martin, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son; Chingarara, Madison, Accomac, Va.; Andrew Stewart, Abrams, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mary Helen, Hutchinson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Manhasset, Davis, Rio Janeiro, J. W. Bento.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Cumbria, Sumner, New-Orleans Nov. 20, and the Bar 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Dennison & Wyckoff. Was detained 10 hours in the Mississippi River in consequence of the pilot getting the ship aground. 22d, 200 miles S. E. ½ E. from the Bar, passed steamship McClellan.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, New-Orleans 20th inst., at 5 P. M., and the Bar 21st inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Nov. 27, off Cape Canaveral, spoke brig San Antonio, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia.

Steam transport Josephine, Grumley, Washington, to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Cygnet, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship T. J. Southard, (new, 1,083 tons burdens,) Howard, Bath, Me., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Elba, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Beckwith, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Victoria, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Salt Cay, T. I., Nov. 14, with salt to Daniel Starr. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Avosetta, (Br., of Halifax,) Tuzo, Laguayra Nov. 5, and Porto Cabello 11th, with coffee and hides to Dallett & Bliss. Left no Am. vessels at Porto Cabello.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

Below.

Bark Flora, (of Baltimore,) from Rio Janeiro.
Also, a Br. brig from Sunderland.

Sailed.

Steam transport Virginia, for Washington, D. C. Steamships Etna, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Teutonia, (Ham.,) for Hamburg; Haytien steamer Twenty-second December.

Spoken, &c.

Isabel Beurman—brig, bound S., Nov. 21, lat. 34 40, lon. 67 49.

Foreign Ports.

At Laguayra, Nov. 5, bark E. A. Chase, for Philadelphia 12th; schr. Zuleika, hence, arr. 10th inst.; H. B. M. steamer Styx, from Bermuda, do.; Br. brig J. R. Geddes, for Turks Island to load for New-York.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address

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